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ONE PENNY



THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE—THE BRIDEGROOM, BRIDE, AND BRIDESMAIDS. (See page 216.)

Notes of the Week.

On Monday, at Bradley, near Wolverhampton, a coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against a young man named John Jervous, who had been arrested on the charge of having caused the deaths of three colliers on the morning of the 30th of January last, by cutting the rope by which they were descending to work in the pit of which Jervous was the engine-tenter. Jervous had been previously committed for trial for wilful murder, on the same charge, by the magistrates of Bilston, in whose division the offence occurred. The evidence against the prisoner was conclusive that he had given expression to his determination to wreak vengeance upon the butty, or contractor, of the pit, because he complained of him to his employer, Mr. Wright. Somewhat similar threats had been uttered respecting one of the deceased, who was a brother of the butty. Happily, however, for the butty, he did not descend into the pit with the first company, which was composed of the deceased. The accused was shown to have been on the colliery until a late hour on the night of the 29th of January, and he brought no evidence to rebut the statements that had been given in evidence against him. On the contrary, he made a statement of the most improbable character, to the effect that the engineer who succeeded him at the pit remarked to him, "They can't do anything to you for the rope. It was I who cut it." This statement was denied by the engine-tenter referred to. The principal testimony given against the accused on Monday was to the effect that, after Mr. Wright had complained to him of not having done his duty on an occasion some days before the murder, he further threatened the butty, and added, "If I know when I am going to leave, I will do the devil." On being asked whom he meant, he said, "The butty." The Coroner called the attention of the jury to the strong circumstantial evidence that had been given against Jervous, and to the fact of his not having called any evidence to rebut it. After consulting about forty minutes, the jury found that the rope had been maliciously cut by Jervous, and the coroner entered the verdict as one of wilful murder against the man named.

On Monday, Mr. B. Ford held an inquest at King's College Hospital on the body of Benjamin Brown, aged forty-one, an engineer in the employ of the London and Brighton Railway Company. From the evidence of several witnesses, it appeared that on Tuesday week the deceased was superintending some works at the Clapham Junction Station, when a signal was given that a train was approaching. Deceased got on a fence, which was only two feet from the main line, and instead of getting over the fence he sat astride on it, thinking the train would pass him. In this, however, he was mistaken, for, according to the evidence of two witnesses, the carriages in the train struck the deceased, and knocked him off the fence, fracturing his leg and one of his arms. He was seen by a surgeon, and afterwards taken to the hospital. The fence in question had been constructed under the directions of the deceased, but he had given instructions the same morning to have it removed further back from the main line, as he considered it too near the trains. Mr. William Smith, house surgeon, said the deceased was admitted. He was suffering from a compound fracture of the right thigh, and a fracture of the elbow-joint. There was also a very severe scalp wound, and a large wound on the left thigh. Amputation was resorted to, and he went on well till Wednesday evening week, when he began to sink rapidly. He died at ten o'clock the same night. The cause of death was shock to the system, caused by the injuries. The coroner having gone carefully through the evidence, the jury, after a long consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

A FIRE took place during Saturday in the private residence of Mrs. Anne Richards, No. 5, Danvers-street, Chelsea. Two parish engines, with three of the London brigade, and one of the land steamers by Shand and Mason, attended, and the fire was confined to that part of the premises in which it commenced, but not until a great deal of property was destroyed. Upon Mr. Staples, the foreman of the brigade entering one of the rooms, he found the body of Mrs. Richards burnt in a frightful manner. Life was quite extinct. The poor creature was seventy-eight years of age. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by a spark flying out of the grate and setting the room in flames.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. F. Windham was summoned before the Norwich magistrates, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. H. B. Sproul, station-master at the Norwich (Thorp) terminus of the Great Eastern Railway, of having on Saturday, the 21st ult., used abusive language towards him, and called him by opprobrious epithets. The bench decided that the summons must be dismissed, as the plaintiff did not say he feared personal violence; at the same time they expressed a hope that Mr. Windham would in future abstain from such language. Mr. Windham accordingly left the court exclaiming in high glee that the Great Eastern Railway was "floored this time."

An accident recently occurred on the Underground Railway, but was not so serious as was at first supposed. Through some blunder in the management of the points, the down train, leaving a station, went on to the up line just as a train was coming in. There was a collision, of course; but as both trains were at little more than half speed, the mischief was much less than it might have been. The passengers were much shaken; about twenty-five persons were hurt, but none of them required to be sent to the hospital. Six or seven persons, however, have sustained severe contusions.

On Saturday afternoon, many hundreds of carpenters, employed in erecting seats round St. Paul's Cathedral for persons to view the procession of the Princess Alexandra through the City, struck work, owing to a disagreement with their employers, Messrs. Myers and Son, of Lambeth, as to wages. It appears that under a modern trade regulation, the men receive on Saturdays 7d. an hour, and leave off work at one o'clock. The carpenters, in the present instance, had commenced work in the expectation that they would break off as usual at that hour; but at twelve o'clock they were informed that they would be expected to work till five, at the customary rate of 7d. an hour. The men objected to this; complained that they had not received an earlier intimation of their being wanted during the afternoon, and refused to continue their work unless they received "time and a half," that is 10½d per hour. Messrs. Myers would not comply with this demand; and at one o'clock the men held a meeting in the churchyard, and resolved to strike work unless their employers acceded to their terms.

INQUIRIES respecting the deaths of young children who were run over and killed while playing in the streets, were held by Mr. W. J. Payne, deputy coroner for the City, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday. The first case was that of Amelia Reading, aged six years. She was left at home at 131, Goswell-street, on Tuesday week, but found means to run into the street—it is supposed to follow her sister, who had just gone out. While running along the middle of the roadway she was knocked down by the horses of an omnibus, and before the driver could pull up the wheels passed over her body, inflicting shocking injuries, from which she died in great agony. The other case was that of Edward Davis, aged five years, who while running after a ball in Lever-street, St. Luke's, rushed under the wheels of a van and was instantly knocked down and killed, the wheels passing over his skull, which was terribly fractured. In each case a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter says:—"I learn from authority which I implicitly rely upon, that the Government has received most embarrassing news from Mexico. General Forey despairs of taking Puebla without a much larger army than the one which he at present commands. He says the fortifications are very strong, and have been very much improved of late. He could get round Puebla and march upon Mexico, but would not answer for the result of that measure. He testifies that the universal feeling of the population is most hostile to the French, and that the Government of Juarez, whatever may be its faults, is the best that Mexico has had for a long time. In conclusion, he recommends his Government either to send very large reinforcements, or to take the earliest opportunity of getting out of the business. From another source I learn that the Emperor tells General Forey that in the present state of Europe, he cannot spare more troops for Mexico."

Respecting a Frenchman named Rochebrune, who appears to have greatly distinguished himself in Poland, a provincial paper gives some interesting particulars:—

"M. de Rochebrune formerly served in a regiment of Zouaves, and made the campaigns of Italy and China. Last year he went to Poland to fill the post of tutor in the family of M. Tomkowicz, a rich proprietor in the palatinate of Cracow. Young Tomkowicz joined a band of the insurgents, and his tutor would not quit him, but also joined the band, and organized a small detachment of them as Zouaves. In order to have a distinctive mark they wear a white cross on the breast. This small detachment, about 200 strong, were in the town of Miechow at the time of the sanguinary conflict which took place there. They fought with great heroism, and suffered severe losses. Out of his 200 men M. de Rochebrune lost 30. Among the killed was young Tomkowicz, and he himself was severely wounded. The small band crossed the frontier and returned to Cracow, where they remained for a few days to reorganize themselves. I learn that the Zouaves of M. de Rochebrune have since returned into the kingdom to take part in fresh combats. They have all sworn to blow out the brains of any one among them who should give way before the enemy."

The following is from the *Patric*:—

"A painful impression has been created by the news of the arrest at Thorn of several young Poles provided with foreign passports, amongst whom was a pupil of the French Imperial Military College at St. Cyr, who, it was stated, had been given up to the Russians. According to a telegram from Berlin, Count Eulenbourg, Minister of Commerce, has given on this affair a most extraordinary explanation. The minister affirmed that the Poles arrested at Thorn had not been given up. The Prussian Government confined itself to expelling them across the Russian frontier. Why across that frontier, unless to place these young men unavoidably within the clutches of the Russian agents? Does M. Eulenbourg fancy he can, by his want of frankness and a miserable quibble, disarm the just indignation of public opinion? It matters very little indeed whether the Prussian authorities used violence or treachery to give up the Poles to the Russians. The fact remains in either case, and entails upon them the same disgrace."

PRUSSIA.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the debate was upon the affairs of Poland.

Herr Simon vehemently attacked the policy of the Government, asking, if the re-establishment of Poland would be a misfortune for Prussia, what more ill-advised step could be taken by the Government than to supply the Western Powers with a pretence for getting up a European question?

Herr von Sybel said it appeared that Count Bernstorff, the Prussian ambassador in London, had not been made fully acquainted with the contents of the convention between Prussia and Russia. This circumstance had given rise to a dangerous deception of Europe. Never before had a more unjustifiable game been played with the interests of the country.

Herr von Sybel concluded:—"We desire to preserve the country to our King, and our King to the country."

The motion recommending neutrality in the Polish question, and asking that both Russian soldiers and Polish insurgents should be disarmed upon entering Prussian territory, was then put and adopted, with a slight modification of the wording, by 246 to 57 votes.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

LANGIEWICZ, who appears to be the chief leader of the insurrection, appears to have had some previous military training. A Prussian Pole by birth, he first held a commission in the militia, and afterwards joined Garibaldi and formed part of the expedition to the Two Sicilies. He had just returned to Warsaw, when the operation of the recruitment commenced, and he was so indignant at its illegal character, that he followed into the woods a party of students who wished to escape from it. His military acquirements caused him to be chosen chief of a column of some hundreds of young men, a band which gradually increased by the successes it obtained, and by the effect of public adhesion. He has now under his orders 4,000 men.

A letter from Berlin has the following:—

"At Warsaw the Government is converting each house into a barracks, the ground floors and first floors being, especially in the houses near the palace, occupied by soldiers. The orders to the troops are all issued by the Grand Duke Constantine and General Korff, who is temporarily acting as military governor in the place of General Ramssay, but is to be succeeded by General Berg, of unenviable notoriety as an unscrupulous tool of the St. Petersburg Government. Marquis Wlodek is still in favour, and is sneering at the army, who, he says, do not seem to be able to do their duty as he had done his, in raising into active resistance the discontented element of the nation. All the officers, except those of the higher ranks, are looked on with suspicion by the Government, and nearly all authority is taken from them, the result of which is an indescribable anarchy among the troops. Whole towns continue to be burnt to the ground, and their unoffending inhabitants robbed and murdered, the officers being powerless to prevent what their general and the Government give their sanction to. On the 20th the pretty town of Olcow, situated in the centre of the district called the Polish Switzerland, was totally destroyed. The soldiery, accompanied by a few peasants, first robbed the principal houses of all their valuables, and then burnt the town and surrounding villages. On the peasant's asking if they would not be punished for aiding the troops, their commandant assured them they had nothing to fear, for the Czar had ordered that one landowner only was to be left alive for every 125 miles, and it is their duty to see that this is carried out, and that they would be paid for every landowner they killed. A similar scene took place at Miechow on the 17th. Colonel Korff, who had been directed to assume the command of the Russian detachment sent to that town, stopped the troops at Ogradzieniec, which is at some distance from Miechow, and calling his officers together, told them he could not reconcile his orders as a soldier with his duty as a man, upon which he shot himself. When the

Russians arrived at Miechow, they were attacked by a body of insurgents, who shortly after retired, finding the troops too strong for them. The latter then entered the streets of the city, and fired into the windows of the houses. M. Orzechowski, one of the local magistrates, finding that the lives of his wife and children were in danger, came out in uniform in front of his house to remonstrate with the soldiery. These immediately seized him, felled him to the earth with a blow that proved fatal, and, after stripping him, put his body into quarters with their swords, and carried the mangled and bleeding remains about the principal streets of the city. They then, in spite of the orders of their officers, entered the houses, murdered many of the inhabitants, and after carrying off everything of value, set the town on fire. The officers, finding their efforts to restrain their men were ineffectual, took such of the inhabitants as had not yet been attacked under their protection, and, with loaded revolvers in their hands, escorted them out of the city. Many of these unfortunates have crossed the frontier into Galicia; the rest are wandering about the country in an aimless manner, driven almost mad by their sufferings and the loss of all that was dear to them. The leaders in this disgraceful deed were the frontier guards, who, being well acquainted with the town, showed the soldiers the houses where most valuables were to be found. It is rumoured that Langiewicz and his small but valiant band is gradually hemming in the Russian troops and pushing them towards the Austrian frontier. The course of action which the Austrians will adopt on this occasion is the subject of much speculation. Hitherto they seem to have inclined to the side of the Poles—a policy which indeed is dictated as much by their interest as by the traditional policy of their Government; the appearance of a Russian army, however, in Austria, will compel them to take a decisive step, which may lead to grave complications."

A Berlin letter of Feb. 28th has the following:—"At St. Petersburg, it appears, people are very much irritated against the Poles, and talk of nothing less than the extermination of the race. Orders have thence been sent to repress the revolt within ten days at any cost. According to my own news, the sword and the torch are to be unsparingly applied; and, indeed, there has been no stint of either during the last month. It appears that soldiers have been, and still are, pouring into Poland. Train after train, full of them, have been met by recent travellers. A very large portion of the Imperial Guard has been sent down. The railway stations from Wilna to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to the Prussian frontier, are all occupied by military, who have turned them into barracks. The Russian soldiers, true to their filthy habits, have already made the environs almost unbearable, and, as a friend told me who came down from St. Petersburg this week, you smell a station before you see it. It is remarked as singular, however, that you see no soldiers about the country—at least not while following the railway route across Poland; they are all concentrated, it would seem, at the stations, where the insurgents of course do not go and look for them. The insurgents are described as exceedingly active and remarkably well informed. When they stop trains it is with some special object, and they neither plunder nor ill-treat the passengers. You will have seen, by the-by, in the *Cologne Gazette* of the 27th inst., the original French of the despatch from Tengoborski to Oubril, and of another from the same to Budberg. Of their authenticity this publication seems to remove all doubt, and, indeed, information furnished me here had left me very little upon the subject. In the letter to Budberg the despatch bearer, a Mr. Ross is named. Some friends who were travelling the other day on the Warsaw line inform me that in the neighbourhood of a wood there was suddenly a noise and commotion, and the train was stopped. The insurgents had been there, and had taken up a couple of lengths of rail, leaving them carefully in the road with the screws, nuts, and all pertaining to them. Two Russian soldiers who happened to be there and who had escaped the insurgents by concealing themselves, reported their numbers at a thousand, but this may have been a great exaggeration. The train was most effectually stopped, not a little to the discomfort of several Russian officers who were travelling by it, but no enemy showed himself to take advantage of the detention. It was supposed that somebody had been expected to travel by it who had not done so, and that the insurgents, after removing the rails, had had intelligence that he they sought would not be there. That such a supposition should be made shows how good their intelligence is considered to be. Their friends here smile at the idea of the insurrection being put down in ten days, as ordered from St. Petersburg, but doubtless some horrible atrocities will be perpetrated in the attempt. The Poles are fast recovering from the effects of the severe check which they, in consequence of the unskillfulness of Kurowski, met with at Miechow, and we now learn that fresh corps are rapidly forming in all parts of the kingdom. Some peasants who witnessed the doings of the Russian soldiers at Miechow say that they behaved like wild beasts. After the insurgents under Kurowski had been put to flight the Russians made an unprovoked attack on the inhabitants of the town. The Burgomaster Orzechowski was bayoneted by a Russian gendarme, and the body dragged naked through the streets. In spite of the remonstrances of their officers, the Cossacks forced their way into some of the houses, "which they plundered, after having put old and young to death." Some Russian officers at the risk of their own lives, defended the entrance to a building in which were assembled eighty women and girls. The soldiers, who were under the influence of liquor, made such violent attempts to obtain entrance that the officers were at last obliged to send their protégées into a wood at the back of the house, where they wandered about during the whole night. As the Russians have left but four houses standing in Miechow, about 2,000 persons must now be without a roof under which to lay their heads. The following particulars relative to the suicide of Colonel Baron Korff have been received here. When at Ogradzieniec, the colonel summoned his subordinates to his presence, and when they were assembled he informed them that his conscience would not allow him to obey certain instructions which he had that day received. Having transferred the command to the major, he retired to his tent and blew out his brains. The Cossack General Christoff, who commands the Russian troops in the Government of Radom, has offered to pay the servants five silver roubles (about 16s.) for each 'rebel head.' How will the stolid barbarian know whether the heads laid at his feet belong to the bodies of rebels or of good men and true?"

AMERICA.

MR. SEWARD will, we hope, see at once the feasibility, not to say the humanity, of our suggestion. France is burning with impatience to mediate with us. We surely cannot be outdone by France in generosity. She feels the deepest commiseration for our misfortunes, and would at all risks and hazards stop the effusion of blood in our country. Surely we are bound to feel the same commiseration for her in Mexico. We must mediate, and the sooner the better. Our Administration cannot plead other and more momentous occupations. Is not Napoleon overwhelmed with care and anxiety? Has he not enough and more than enough upon his hands? And yet we see that he devotes his attention to us with generous pertinacity. We must mediate, and the sooner Mr. Seward makes the proposal the sooner will we stand in a proper light before the world. The difficulties of France in Mexico are harrowing, and, what is more, they are increasing. The Mexicans remain blind to all the advantages of Napoleon's rule, and they are shedding the blood of their would-be benefactors. They have

them, assassinate them, poison them. Really we must mediate, and, as a proof of untiring and devoted friendship to France, we must endeavour to induce other Governments to join us in our offer. England would doubtless gladly act with us; Spain also; while, to render the offer the more gracious, our Government should request our newspapers to intimate that in case Napoleon refuses our services the mediators will break the blockade of all the Mexican ports, and lend the Mexicans armed aid against the French. All this, of course, as a proof of goodwill to France, and of our intense desire to benefit her interests and those of the world at large.—*New York Herald.*

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA FROM COPENHAGEN.

We this week present our readers with engravings representing the departure of Princess Alexandra from the Royal Palace, Copenhagen, and her triumphant passage through the main street of that city. A letter from Copenhagen of February 27th has the following:—

"A stranger who had passed through our streets yesterday without knowing what was going on would have concluded that England had entered the compact of the Northern Brotherhood. We are accustomed to see Swedish and Norwegian flags and colours on every occasion at the side of the Danish, but yesterday the red flags with the blue, red, and white cross at the corner, were just as numerous. It was also the bride of an English Prince that left her native town. She left it accompanied by the sympathy and affection of the population, with its best wishes for her prosperity and happiness in the lofty and honourable, but at the same time difficult, position which she will be called upon to fill. And this sympathy was visible to a great extent. The time of the year is not favourable for decorations. However mild the winter has been, still it is not spring yet, and the fresh green, which is of so much effect in decorations, was necessarily missed. Danish, English, Norwegian, and Swedish flags, the arms of Denmark and England, shields with inscriptions, &c., were alternately seen.

"The progress of the Princess through the town was a triumphal procession indeed. The streets were crowded; and when the Princess, with her parents and eldest brother, left the Palace in Amalie-street in an open carriage, while a royal salute was fired from the ramparts, a thundering 'Hurrah!' began, which continued through all the streets through which the procession, escorted by hundreds of the guards, passed. In the first carriage was Mr. Paget, the British envoy; next came in closed carriages the younger children of Prince Christian and the suite; and lastly, in an open carriage, Princess Alexandra at her mother's side, and opposite them Prince Christian and Prince Frederik, both in plain clothes. Flowers were thrown into the carriage, and the Princess's lap was filled with the first blossoms of spring. Her royal Highness looked well, though the feelings at parting and a strong cold from which she still suffers, somewhat impaired the usual freshness of her looks. An immense assembly of ladies and gentlemen had for some time been waiting at the railway station, and here we saw her Highnesses Landgrave William and the Landgravine, Prince Frederik William of Hesse Cassel, and Princess Augusta, as well as all the ministers. A guard of honour with band paraded in front of the principal building. Order was kept very well by a small force of police, in spite of a row of railing breaking down. The principal building was beautifully decorated, and on the stairs were ladies, the wives and daughters of the members of the common council, who strewed flowers at the feet of the royal bride as she ascended. At 3.45 p.m. a royal salute of twenty-seven guns from Tivoli informed the anxiously-expecting multitude the royal procession was coming, and soon after a hurrah was heard, which, by its power, was truly imposing. The royal party descended from their carriages, while the band played 'King Christian stood by the lofty mast,' the Danish national anthem. The chairman of directors of the railway, Councillor David, conducted Princess Louise; his excellency the Minister of the Interior, M. Orla Lehmann, conducted Princess Alexandra; and Prince Christian and the rest of the royal family followed. M. de Lutichau, the Chief President of Copenhagen, addressed the following words to the young Princess:—Your royal highness will be pleased to allow me, in the name of the municipality of Copenhagen, to bring you the last farewell of the capital. You take with you the love and respect of its inhabitants, but you also take with you those virtues which will gain you the same feelings with the noble people amongst whom you are now going to live—with the Prince to whom you are now going to be united. May prosperity and happiness accompany your royal highness through life. Long live Princess Alexandra! Prince Christian replied:—Sir,—Receive the deep-felt thanks of my daughter and myself for the sympathy and interest which the municipality and the inhabitants altogether of Copenhagen have shown her. Rest assured that she will never forget the sympathy which has been shown her by her dear Copenhagen, her dear native town. Live Copenhagen! Live its inhabitants!

"The royal party then took their seats, and shortly after the beautifully-decorated engine drew the royal carriage out of sight, the band playing 'God save the Queen.' And thus the royal bride began the voyage which will end in triumphal scenes, certainly grander, but as surely not more truly felt, than the farewell of the Danish capital. The Amtmand (Lord Lieutenant of Saxe Amt, M. de Hoppe) addressed the Princess. The Mayor, M. Sylow, in a speech, eulogized the Prince of Wales, and concluded by a 'Long live the Prince of Wales!' which was enthusiastically received."

THE CHANNEL FLEET AS ESCORT TO PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT SMART'S squadron sailed from Spithead to escort her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra at the Nore. The fleet consists of the flagship *Revenge*, 73. Captain C. Pellows; the *Warrior*, 40, iron-plated frigate, Captain Hon. A. Cochrane; the *Black Prince*, 40 iron-plated frigate, Captain J. F. B. Wainwright; the *Defence*, 18. Captain A. Phillimore; and the *Resistance*, 16, Captain W. C. Chamberlain. It is stated that the squadron, after escorting the Princess to England, will return to Spithead, and on the day of the royal marriage will dress out in coloured buffing, and at one p.m. fire, in company with the ships in the harbour and batteries on shore, a royal salute. At eight p.m. yards will be manned, blue lights burnt at each yard-arm, and another royal salute fired by the whole squadron.

A SINGULAR CHALLENGE TO WAR.—The last mail from Alexandria brought the text of a curious document, being a formal declaration of war by the King of Abyssinia against Said Pasha, the late Viceroy of Egypt. His Abyssinian Majesty says:—"You do not make war like a brave man; you hide yourself behind walls; you kill your enemies with cannon. Come into the open country with your army; there, breast to breast, let courage and fate decide the fate of battle. It was thus our ancestors used to fight." In answer to this letter, which did not arrive till after Said Pasha's death, his successor has sent several thousand Bashi Bazouks with orders to repel King Theodore's troops if they cross the frontier, but not to pursue them on the Abyssinian territory.

Provincial News.

YORKSHIRE.—A STRANGE STORY.—During the past five weeks a mystery has hung over the fate of Mr. John Brough, of Boltby, in the North Riding, who suddenly disappeared, and had not since been heard of. A few nights ago a neighbour dreamt that the body of Brough was in a certain quarry about three miles distant. The dream was mentioned to many, but treated as an absurdity. The dreamer, however, could not rid his mind of the impression, and resolved to take his dog and set off to the place to satisfy himself. He was on arrival attracted to a lonely part by the loud barking of the dog, and there found the body of Brough, much decomposed, and with his throat cut, the head being nearly severed. Deceased had apparently pulled off his coat, and, having rolled up his sleeves, had cut his throat with a newly-sharpened knife. He is believed to have been insane, and a jury has returned a verdict to that effect.

SUSSEX.—EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN SUSSEX.—A few weeks ago, a labourer named William Butcher, in the service of Mr. Adams, of Robertsbridge, who occupies a farm at Mountfield, while ploughing on the farm, turned up about eleven pounds weight of gold in a solid state. From its appearance he supposed it to be old brass, and sold it for such at 6d. per pound. It subsequently passed through several hands, until it came into the possession of a man named Stephen Willett, a fly-driver in Hastings, who had been a gold-digger in California, and recognized the true value of the metal. The story became noised abroad, however, and reached the ears of the lord of the manor, on whose property it had been found. Willett was taken into custody on the charge of refusing to give up the gold, or account for its disposal, and on Saturday was finally examined on the charge, Mr. Lewis, from London, appearing for the prisoner. The charge against him was dismissed, on the ground that the justices had no jurisdiction.

SURREY.—THE DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS NEAR GUILDFORD.—On Wednesday, after digging down in the ditch on the other side of the boundary hedge, two more recesses in the chalk were found, cut east and west, but in a straight line with each other. The one most eastward contained nothing but scraps of bones, but the westward one had many portions of bones lying in disorder, as it when the ditch was originally dug these two skeletons had been discovered, and the bones of the one removed, and those of the other, though disturbed, "shoveled in" again. On Thursday the excavations were further extended, under the supervision of Mr. Ross and Mr. Schollick, the surgeons, and two more recesses were discovered. Although quite empty of bones, these two had a relative position to each other, as the previously mentioned two, and were parallel to them, thus making altogether two distinct rows, the most eastward one having seven recesses, and the other only three; and the latter being in a straight line with, but more westward, than Nos. 5, 6, and 7. There is no doubt that the last four recesses discovered once contained bodies, but at some time or other had been "come across," and the bones disinterred and got rid of. Other excavations were made in various directions, but no further proof of interment could be found. We have now laid all the facts before our readers, and invite discussion on the subject, for as yet nothing conclusive has yet been arrived at. Has this been an Anglo-Saxon burial ground, as has been suggested by one antiquary? Does it mark the site of a Danish engagement, as has been supposed by another? Is it the cemetery of a hospital, as the Rev. Mr. Sidden supposes? Or a gipsy interment ground, as others imagine? In fact, what is it? We understand that in a few days Mr. Ross proposes submitting the bones in his possession to the inspection of Professor Owen.—*West Surrey Times.*

HEREFORD.—A "LIBERAL" FRIEND TO THE POOR.—On Wednesday last, a farmer in Peterchurch was in one of the city hostels, when a friend asked him what he intended doing for the poor of Peterchurch on the 10th of March; he immediately replied that he would give five pounds, if his friend would put down 5s. This was done, and the farmer said he would go out and get his 5l. He left the room, and on his return he produced a 4lb. weight and a 1lb. weight, which he laid down on the table. The company became indignant, and the farmer was glad to make his exit as soon as possible.—*Hereford Journal.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At the Newcastle Assizes, held before Mr. Baron Martin, George Vase, a youth of 19, was tried for the wilful murder of a married woman, named Docherty. The circumstances of the case were peculiarly atrocious. On New Year's morning, about two o'clock, the prisoner met the woman, who had been drinking, and forced her with him into an unfrequented lane, where he threw her down and ravished her. He was seen in the act by some boy, who went for a policeman; but it did not appear they took much trouble to find one. The boys already referred to saw the prisoner striking the woman and tearing her clothes; and when the body was found it was evident that violence of more than ordinary brutality had been used, for the bones of her face were all smashed in. The jury, after a deliberation of not more than twenty minutes, found him guilty, and the judge sentenced him to death without hope of mercy.

OPENING OF A TUMULUS IN ORKNEY.—A correspondent of the *Orkney Herald* in Burray has forwarded particulars regarding the opening up of a tumulus in Burray, and the discovery of a large number of human skeletons. It appears that labourers had been employed in trenching a piece of ground on the North Field Farm, of which Mr. Andrew Kennedy is the present tenant. After digging over a few yards the labourers laid bare a strong-built stone wall, and, continuing their operations, they found that it was of circular formation. They stumbled upon a doorway, similar to that of the Messhow tumulus, which led to the inside of the building through a narrow passage. At the termination of this passage they came upon a small compartment, about 4ft. square, which contained ten human skeletons and the skulls of some three or four dogs. Continuing their explorations, the labourers found in all seven compartments of small dimensions, each separated from the other by a large flagstone standing on end, and each containing the skeletons of human beings and dogs. There were also a number of fishbones of a very small size. The bones of the human skeletons were extremely large. One skull measured three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and other one-fourth of an inch. The features appeared to have been of the Esquimaux type—stout and broad. The remains must have been buddled together when entombed, as none of the compartments in the catacomb were above 4½ feet in length. Twenty-seven skulls in all were counted, and they were all in a remarkably good state of preservation.—*Scotsman.*

A WEALTHY COMPANY.—The *Bombay Times* says that the value of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet may be estimated at 3,000,000l.; their leasehold and freehold property at 1,100,000l., and their coal depots at 340,000l. Their gross revenue is above 2,000,000l. a year. The company have twenty stations, and their offices, machinery, fuel depots, and docks at many of these stations rival imperial establishments for their magnitude and convenience. They have the most lucrative goods and passenger traffic of any company in the world.

General News.

COUNT WALEWSKI has bestowed a pension of 2,000l. (180l.) a year upon the once celebrated actor, Frederick Lemaitre, on account of his "long and brilliant artistic career," which the minister hopes "is not yet terminated."

"THE Elector of Hesse," says the *Independence*, "visited a few evenings ago the theatre at Cassel, when the piece represented was the 'Lac des Fées,' and the public applauded the different views which passed between them. One was the Frederick Square, which is bordered by the palace of Frederick William I. The Elector rose, leant over the front of the box, and loudly manifested his pleasure at the scene, but his joy was solitary and without echo, the audience sitting still like so many statues. Seeing this, an imprudent courtier interrupted a silence which was intended as a lesson, by clapping his hands and loudly crying out 'Bravo!' which led to such an outburst of hisses and hooting that Frederick William was obliged to yield to the storm and quit the box. The courtier thus verified the old adage, that nothing is more dangerous than an imprudent friend."

We regret to announce the resignation of the worthy and much-respected Recorder of Colchester, Charles Gray Round, Esq., of Birch Hall, from the high and distinguished office which he filled in the borough for thirty years.—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

An eccentric old man, well known by omnibus conductors, has just died suddenly in an eating-house at Paris. This man, who was a native of Lyons, had his brain turned by receiving an unexpected legacy. His folly consisted in a passion for riding about, which the low price of omnibus locomotion enabled him to indulge in at a small expense. He knew which line of those vehicles began to run the earliest in the morning, and was always at the starting place to take his place on the first journey. Excepting the short intervals occupied in taking his meals, his whole time, until the return of the last omnibus to the yard at night, was spent in riding about. He always took the place next the conductor, on the right-hand side, and was much annoyed if he found it already occupied.—*Galignani.*

MUNIFICENT LEGACY.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, the late Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Wilts, has, by a codicil to his will, bequeathed the handsome sum of 3,000l. free of legacy duty to the Salisbury Infirmary.

THE Queen has (says the *Windsor Standard*), in the most liberal manner, kept up all the salaries of the noblemen and gentlemen who held appointments under his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

A letter of St. Petersburg, announcing the arrival of General Merescolowski in Poland, says that he passed Prussia in the disguise of a commercial traveller in the service of one of the most renowned firms of Champagne. The 14th ult. he spent in Berlin, under the protection of his French passport, and the day after drank freely with a party of Prussian officers at Inowroclaw, who never dreamt what a wolf they had admitted under the sheepskin of a jovial Gaul. Two days later, having passed the Polish frontier, he found himself at the head of the northern volunteers.

A TRAIN of waggon was broken up and many of them smashed to pieces by an accident on the Leamington and Yorkshire line, near Dewsbury, on Saturday night. The train, which was a very long one, was composed of empty waggons, and one in the centre having got off the line, several others were dragged after it. Seventeen waggons were broken, and the parapet of a bridge was smashed, doing damage altogether to the amount of 1,000l.

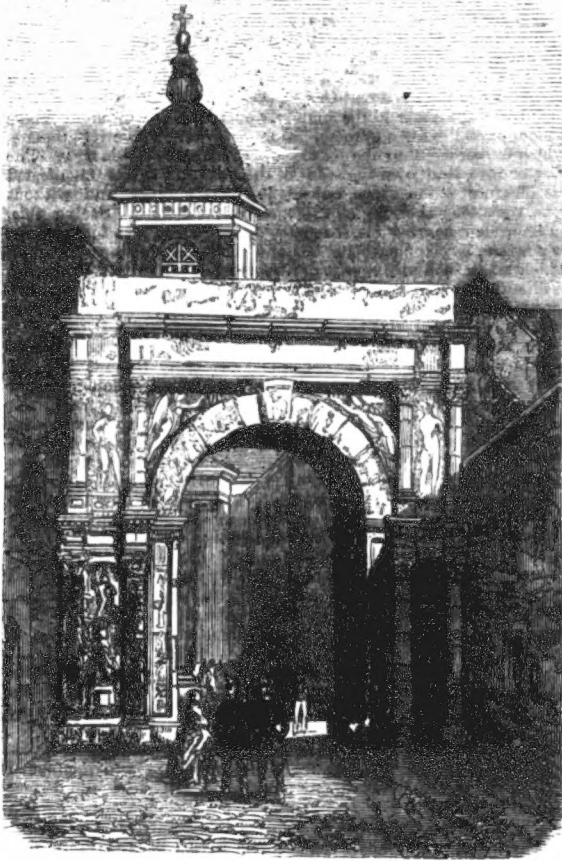
At Sligo assizes last week there was a curious case of abduction—condoned by marriage. Michael O'Connor was resolved to have Eliza Daly for his bride, whether she and her parents were willing or not. On the 15th of January he went to her father's house, carried her out, and put her on a jaunting-car. But he released her in a few minutes, without further injury. He pleaded guilty to the indictment, and as he and the object of the outrage are now one flesh, the Crown did not wish to proceed further in the matter, and the prisoner was released on his own recognizances.

ANOTHER meeting of the Ladies' Gift Committee of Manchester was held on Monday afternoon, in the Mayor's parlour at the Town Hall, the Mayor presiding. There was a large attendance of ladies. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and Messrs. John Hall and Co., of King-street, laid before the meeting a splendid collection of jewellery, and some time was occupied in selecting an appropriate ornament for presentation to her royal highness the Princess as a marriage gift. Messrs. Hall and Co. exhibited a large and very costly variety of earrings, brooches, bracelets, necklets, &c. Some estimate of their value may be gathered from the fact that a single pair of diamond earrings was worth 1,350l., while an emerald and diamond suite was valued at 1,500l. There was a large sapphire brooch, with pearl drop, the price of which was 1,000l. Messrs. Hunt and Roskell also produced a selection worthy of their reputation, the articles varying from over 1,000l. downwards. The chief ornaments were a Prince of Wales's plume, two necklaces of pink pearls and diamond suite, diamond earrings, gold bracelets, &c. choice at length fell upon a magnificent opal bracelet in Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's collection. It is a beautiful ornament. The centre contains an unusually fine opal (about half an inch in diameter, surrounded by emeralds and diamonds; and two other opals a size smaller. Running the whole length of the bracelets, are eighteen other opals set in emeralds and brilliants. The workmanship is worthy of the precious stones it encloses. The bracelet having been selected, the committee determined that an address should accompany the gift.

On Tuesday morning, the mortal remains of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., late Chief Commissioner of the City Police, were conveyed to their final resting-place on earth, the place of sepulture being the ground of the Unitarian Chapel, Gravel Pit, Hackney-road. The funeral cortege, which was of the simplest character, in accordance with the earnest wishes of the deceased, left the Old Jewry at ten o'clock, followed by a number of police superintendents, inspectors, and privates. The hearse, drawn by four horses and attended by four inspectors, was followed by two mourning coaches and pair, with the relatives and friends, the rear being brought up by an escort of constables. The inside coffin was of lead, and the outside one of polished oak, with gilt ornaments, and was borne to and from the hearse by eight sergeants. At starting, the band played the Dead March in *Saul*, and afterwards the Old Hundredth and the Russian Hymn, and the funeral procession proceeded through Moorgate-street and London-wall into Bishopsgate-street, thence to the appointed place of interment. A great number of persons in the City and Bishopsgate paid the last tribute of respect to the lamented deceased by partially closing their shops in the route taken by the procession, and a dense throng followed.

On Monday evening a frightful occurrence took place on Holborn-hill. A dray, belonging to Messrs. Dobson and Sons, was proceeding down the declivity, and when just abreast of the entrance to Shoe-lane the horse fell. The driver, who was sitting on the shafts, was flung violently forward, as also was his mate, and both were severely hurt. Some individuals were knocked down by the casks, which rolled in every direction to the foot of the hill, and a valuable horse, attached to an omnibus, had its knee-cap severely cut.

SKETCHES IN FRANCE.



PORTE NOIR AT BESANCON. (See page 342.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BRIDAL PRESENTS.

For the last week the establishment of Messrs. Gerrard, the Crown jewellers, has been eagerly sought by fashionable visitors anxious to see the costly presents manufactured for the Prince of Wales as gifts to his bride. Conspicuous among the beautiful objects now on view is a complete *parure* of diamonds and pearls, comprising a necklace, a brooch, and earrings. The necklace is composed of eight clusters, with large pendants, the centre cluster consisting of three fine pear-shaped pearl drops, and the whole being connected with festoons of diamonds. The brooch is composed of splendid pearls, surrounded by diamonds, with other pearls as drops. These jewels are all of the first quality, and were manufactured after the design and under the superintendence of the Prince.

Glittering on each side of the *parure* are two brooches, entirely of diamonds formed so as to represent the Prince of Wales's feathers. These are of different sizes, but both very large.

The wedding ring, which, of course, is of plain gold, is remarkably massive, and its accompanying keeper is set with six precious stones, selected and arranged so that the initial letters of their names shall form the word "Bertie," an affectionate variation of "Albert." The stones of which this happy combination is effected are a beryl, an emerald, a ruby, a turquoise, a jacinth, and another emerald. A plain gold ring has likewise been made to be worn by the Prince himself.

As presents for the bridesmaids eight lockets have been made. These are of coral and diamond, to signify the red and white, which are the colours of Denmark. In the centre of each is a cipher in crystal, forming the letters A. E. A., after a drawing by the Princess Alice.

The eight bridesmaids themselves present to her royal highness a splendid diamond and enamel bracelet. This is made in eight compartments, in each of which is the miniature portrait of one of the young ladies, with her initials beneath in diamonds. Messrs. Gerrard are also making two other presents for the royal bride—one from her Majesty, consisting of a most costly suite of opals and diamonds, as valuable and rare as those which the Prince of Wales presented to the Princess Royal, and similar in form to the suite designed for the Princess Alice by the Prince Consort. The second is another present from the Prince of Wales,

and consists of a brilliant tiara, but this will not be completed before the end of next week.

REJOICINGS IN THE PROVINCES.

The festivities at Cambridge have not yet been fully arranged, but entertainments will be provided for school-children and the poor, while in the evening most of the colleges and public buildings will be illuminated on a grand scale. The Cambridge University Volunteers, the 2nd Cambridgeshire Administrative Battalion, and the 2nd Herts Battalion, will fire a *feu de joie*, and have a field day on Parker's Piece.

DEVONSHIRE.—In most of the towns and villages of this county the marriage of the Prince of Wales will be celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty. The town council of Exeter have met and granted 300*l.* out of the borough fund towards the expenses of illumination, fireworks, and bands of music. Voluntary contributions have been made in every parish, and we believe sufficient money has, or will be, obtained to entertain the poor with a good dinner at their houses. There will be a procession of the civic authorities and citizens in the morning, a *feu de joie* will be fired by the volunteer corps; a public dinner, at which the mayor will preside, is announced to be held at the Royal Public Rooms, and altogether the day will be one of great festivity and, it is believed, of thorough enjoyment. At Tiverton a public meeting has been held, at which it was resolved to feast the poor at their own houses, &c., and towards the expenses of the celebration Lord Palmerston has sent 100*l.* and the Hon. Mr. Denman, the other member of parliament for the borough, 30*l.* A sum of 250*l.* was subscribed at the meeting. In Teignmouth, Torquay, Newton Abbot, Crediton, Topsham, Barnstable, Torrington, Honiton, Sidmouth, Exmouth, Bradninch, and other towns, meetings have been held, and festivities appropriate to the occasion have been organized.

NORFOLK.—The subscription at Norwich now amounts to 1,600*l.* The programme for the 10th has been arranged, and commences at eight a.m. with a salute of twenty-one guns from the castle. At nine a.m. the volunteers will parade in the Cathedral-close; at 9.30 a.m. the military will assemble on Tombland and proceed to a review; after which they will fire a *feu de joie* in the market-place, while another salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from the castle. At one p.m. a *dejeuner* is to be given to the military; at two p.m. the sheriff (Mr. J. J. Coleman) gives an entertainment to the aged poor in the Corn-exchange; from three to five p.m. there will be entertainments and presentations of medals to school-children in their respective schoolrooms; at seven p.m. illuminations are to commence; at nine p.m. a bonfire is to be lighted; and at 9.30 p.m. the mayor (Mr. H. S. Patteson) gives a ball in St. Andrew's Hall to the principal citizens and their families. A county meeting is to be held to congratulate the Prince on his marriage. A number of workpeople are employed at Sandringham Hall, preparing for a visit which the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to pay to the mansion soon after their nuptials.

OXFORD.—So great has been the demand for gas, both throughout the University and city of Oxford for the illumination on the wedding of the Prince of Wales, that the company have deemed it right to advertise that they cannot take any more orders. Even the brother students of his royal highness, at Christ Church, who have petitioned the dean to allow them to join together to illuminate "Peckwater," will have to light the quadrangle with variegated lamps. The ladies, headed by the lady of the vice-chancellor, the mayores, and Mrs. Liddell, have already collected nearly 250*l.* for the purpose of providing blankets, sheets, and articles of clothing for the deserving poor. The city authorities have also opened a subscription for the purpose of providing dinner for 3,000 children in the various schoolrooms. The inmates of the unions, workhouses of Oxford and Headington, as well as the children of the Industrial School at Cowley, will have the usual Christmas fare, roast beef and plum pudding. A fine ox has been purchased of the Duke of Marlborough to be distributed by ticket to the poor.

SOUTHAMPTON.—A large torchlight procession is being arranged to leave the platform at nine o'clock, and march, headed by a military band, to the common, where they will ignite a monster bonfire. Mr. Arthur Andrews, of this town, has received orders from the mayor to build a very handsome carriage, to be presented to the Princess Alexandra by the people of Southampton on the occasion of her marriage.

THE NORTHERN TOWNS.—Active preparations are being made in all the northern towns to celebrate the Prince of Wales's marriage. At Alnwick a quantity of beef and bread will be distributed among the poor. The Duke of Northumberland intends giving 5*lb.* of beef for dinner to each of the workmen employed on the Park Farm, the gardens, and the works generally, at the castle and elsewhere. The Sunderland corporation have determined to illuminate the beautiful cast-iron bridge which spans the Wear, also the rocks at the People's Park. The Mayor of that borough, Mr. Hartley, the glass manufacturer, will entertain a number of poor people with dinner. There will also be a grand procession of the corporation and other public bodies, benevolent societies, volunteers and naval reserve men, and a very general illumination. The Sunderland Poor-law guardians have hit upon the happy suggestion of allowing each out-door pauper 1*s.* extra on



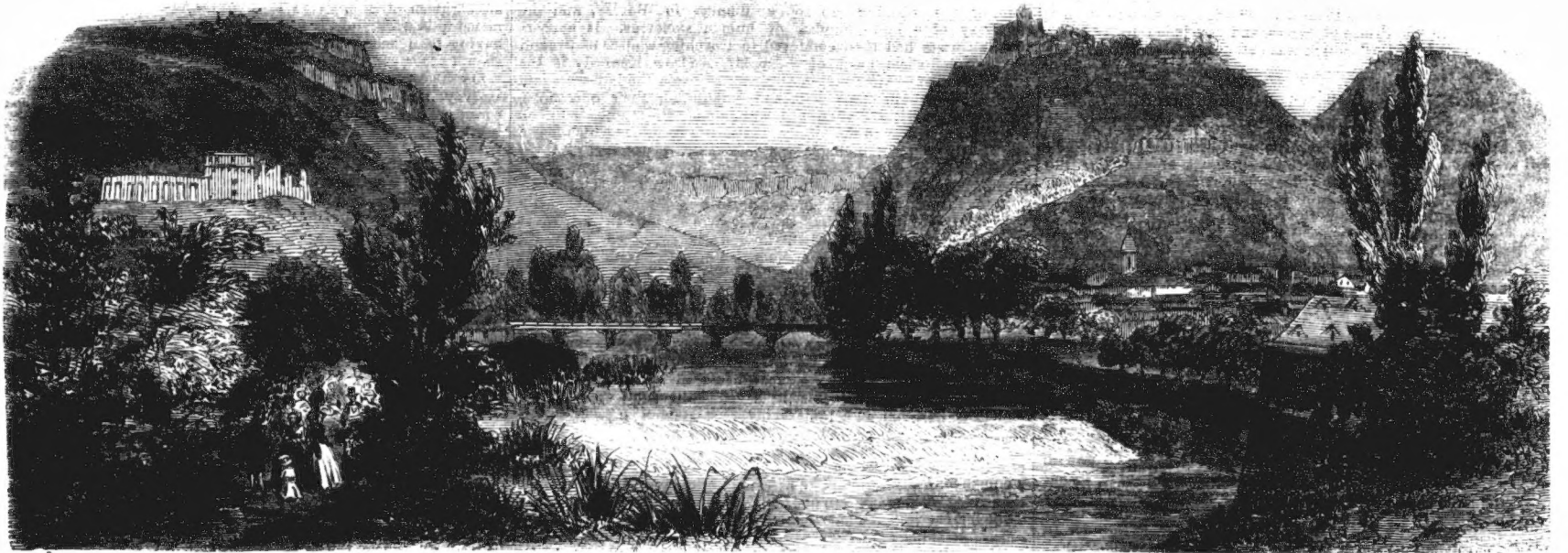
ANCIENT GATE AT BESANCON. (See page 342.)

the Prince's wedding-day. The volunteer and military display at Newcastle-upon-Tyne will be upon a grand scale, and extensive arrangements are being made for the illumination. The paupers in all the workhouses of the district will be entertained by the guardians with roast beef and plum pudding, and in Newcastle and all the principal towns the upper classes will hold balls in the evening. It is anticipated that there will be a great display among the ships in the Tyne and Wear on the 10th.

SHIPS OF WAR FOR JAPAN.—Mr. Pruyn, the American minister in Japan, has taken an order from the Government in Japan to get built for that Government two steam sloops of war, of twenty-four heavy guns each, and one steam gunboat, also with heavy guns. He was also to procure a rifling machine and field battery of six guns. But on the arrival of these orders at Washington, Mr. Seward has written back to state that cannon cannot be cast fast enough for the wants of the Federal service, and therefore that part of the order cannot be executed, and that Mr. Pruyn is to say to the Japanese Government that his services in this matter must be entirely of an unofficial character. The order has been handed to an agent.

LION HUNT AT MID-CALDER.—On Monday last, Mid-Calder was visited by Manders' Royal Menagerie, which was attended by a large concourse of spectators, including most of the gentry in the neighbourhood. Shortly after arriving in the village, and while preparing for exhibition, one of the lions—rather a formidable-looking customer, although only nine or ten months old—escaped from the caravan, and, after scattering the crowd in all directions, pursued by the keepers, the police-constables, and a few amateur lion hunters, bolted into an open door, ran upstairs, got into a bedroom, and took possession of the bed, much to the astonishment and terror of an old lady, the sole occupant of the house, which, however, she quickly vacated in favour of her unwelcome visitor. After considerable trouble the royal brute was safely captured by his keepers, and conveyed in triumph to his den, without having injured any one.—*Edinburgh Courier*.

ADVICES FROM BAVARIA state that the ex-King and Queen of Greece are about to fix their residence at the Royal Palace at Lanshut. From the restricted state of their resources they have, it is said, been induced to sell for 50,000*l.* (2,000*l.*) their stud of thirty horses, which was valued at double that sum.



GENERAL VIEW OF BESANCON. (See page 342)

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

As the reception of the Princess Alexandra by the City of London occurs on the day of publication of the *Illustrated Weekly News*, it must be obvious to our readers that an authentic description of the ceremonies, together with the engravings illustrative thereof, cannot appear until our next issue.

The Princess arrived on Saturday at Hanover, accompanied by her parents, brothers and sisters, and was entertained at the Royal Palace of Herrenhausen. She proceeded thence to Minden, where she was met by some of the members of the Prussian royal family, who were to conduct her towards the Belgian frontier. She slept at Cologne on Sunday, and proceeded next day to Brussels, near Antwerp, there to embark for England.

The royal reception committee of the Common Council held a meeting on Saturday. The arrangements finally agreed to by the Chamberlain and the Home Secretary's office were regarded as satisfactory. It was settled that the civic body should not go beyond the City boundaries. At Temple-bar the Duke of Buccleuch, as High Steward, and the other authorities of Westminster, would receive the royal party. The volunteers, drawn up in two lines, each four deep line Hyde-park, and the royal procession would pass down the centre.

St. Paul's Cathedral will be illuminated by electric light the night of the marriage.

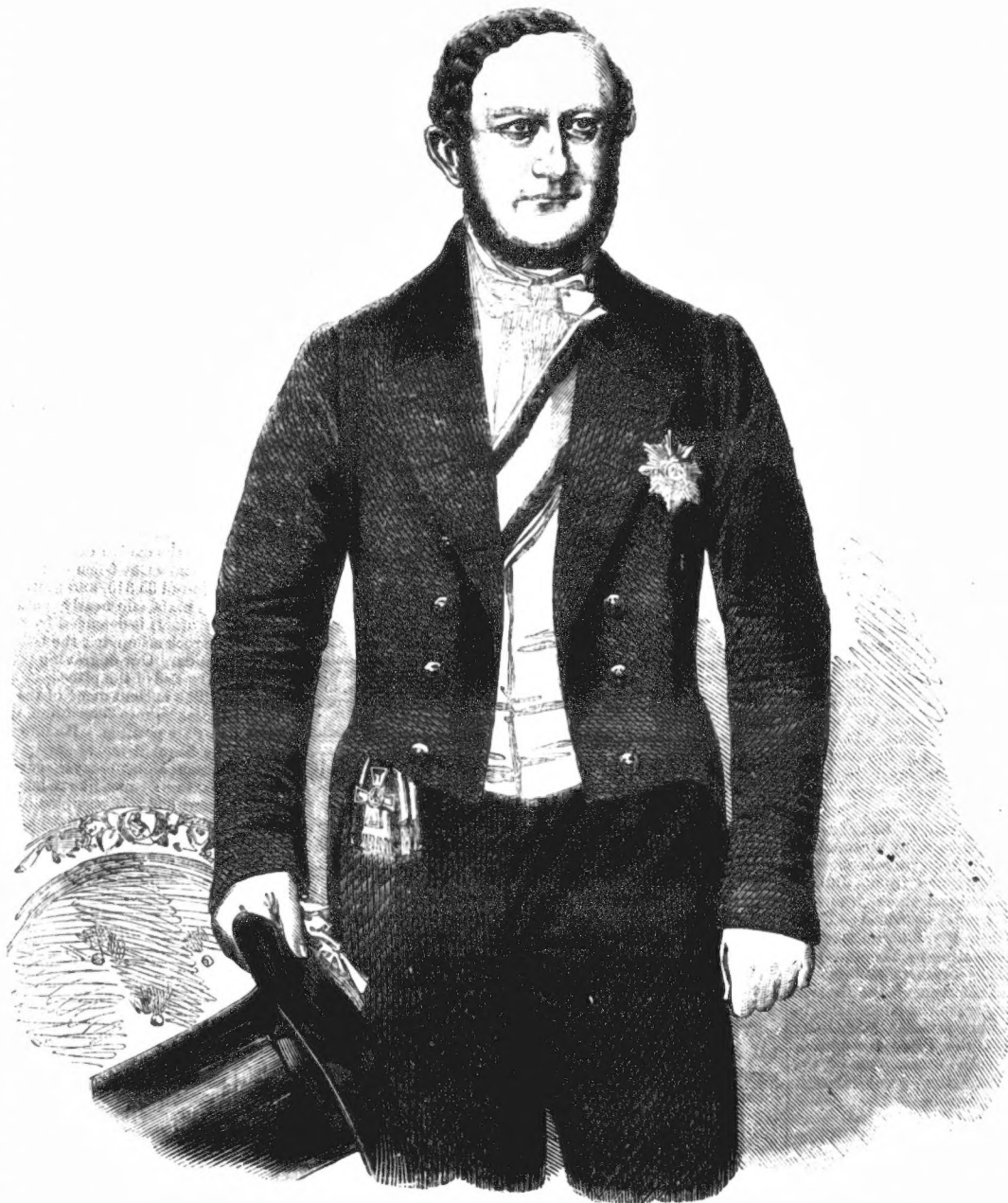
The front of the Guildhall will, on the evening of the marriage, be brilliantly illuminated with gas jets throughout, and a device of the Prince of Wales's feathers, surmounted by a large star.

The whole of Temple-bar will be illuminated on the night of the marriage.

The Monument will be illuminated on the night of the wedding by an electric light.

We learn on good authority that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and his bride will after the marriage on Tuesday next, proceed to Osborne by way of Southampton, instead of the quieter route usually preferred by the Queen, viz., by way of the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard. There is a saving of time by the Southampton route of about half an hour.

As the day for the marriage the Prince of Wales approaches, the enthusiasm of the inhabitants



COUNT BERNSTOFF, THE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT THE COURT OF ST. JAMES'S.

of Liverpool appears to be fairly aroused, and there is no doubt that on the 10th the town will present as gay and festive a scene as any throughout the country. The mayor, Mr. R. C. Gardner, has invited about 2000 of the principal inhabitants to a magnificent ball and banquet which his worship intends to give at the Town Hall, and in order to provide the necessary room for the guests, the Exchange and underwriters' rooms will be connected with the Town Hall buildings by a corridor carried across the Exchange area. Another grand ball is to be given on the same evening in St. George's Hall, at which it is expected about 1000 persons will be present. The proceeds of this ball will be devoted to the local charities. The ladies of Liverpool have decided that their souvenir to the Princess Alexandra shall consist of a diamond cross, valued at £800. Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, has been entrusted with the preparation of the gift, which it is understood will be accompanied by an address. The address will be enclosed, not in a casket, as originally contemplated, but in a folio.

The Admiralty has ordered that the 10th proximo is to be kept as a general holiday at all the naval establishments in the country. Extra men are to be paid for that day, and all the gates of naval dockyards are to be illuminated.

A provisional committee has been formed at Norwich, with the mayor and sheriff at its head, to raise a fund for the purchase of the Norwich gates, with the view of presenting them to the Prince of Wales. It is further suggested that they should be placed on the Prince's recently acquired Sandringham property.

The *Glasgow Herald* says:— "A movement having been set on foot last week for the presentation of a shawl of Paisley manufacture, from the weavers' wives and daughters of that town, to the Princess Alexandra, about to become Princess of Wales and Baroness of Renfrew, the shawl was selected on Monday from twenty-one samples sent in to the committee by seven of the principal manufacturers. We had the pleasure of seeing this specimen of the Paisley long shawl, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a singularly beautiful article, the design being chaste and elegant and the colours brought out with a distinctness which was



THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA LEAVING THE PALACE, COPENHAGEN. (See page 339)

never surpassed in the productions of the Cashmere loom. The dress is in fine taste and highly appropriate, and the Princess is certain to look charming in her Paisley shawl." The *North British Mail* thus describes the plaid:—"The plaid selected is truly one of the most magnificent, for quality of material and richness and beauty of design, ever produced in Paisley, or, we may safely say, anywhere. The design fills the entire plaid, each half being a reverse duplicate of the other. The material is wholly silk, and the prevailing colour is gold, the component parts of the design being gracefully arranged so as to produce a most harmonious combination of colours, and a pleasing unity of effect in the pattern. Paisley may well claim to be unsurpassed for its manufactures, both in respect of artistic excellence and superior workmanship, when it can produce such splendid specimens of industrial art."

THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA'S BRIDAL DRESS AND PRESENTS.

To-day (Thursday) the Danish capital is in high excitement with regard to the departure of her royal highness the Princess Alexandra. The general enthusiasm shows itself in a thousand forms. Yesterday the shops exhibited her royal highness's medal in their windows. The bridal garments of the Princess Alexandra have attracted great notice here. Their fabrication has been entrusted to Mr. Levyohn, of this city, and they have been exhibited to the fair sex in his establishment in Kjobmagergade. Finer specimens of needlework will not easily be found. The stitches are so fine and the work so delicate that they have excited universal admiration. No machine has been employed. On each piece has been embroidered her royal highness's initials, below the English crown, and this alone has given 600 such embroideries. The time allowed being so short, several hundred persons have been employed, but the greatest accuracy and uniformity have been obtained. The handkerchiefs had been ordered in Paris, and are masterpieces of their kind, the embroidery being remarkably tasteful and beautiful. The English crown, from its peculiar shape, has offered various difficulties, but they have been triumphantly overcome. Only a few of the robes were exhibited, some being too delicate to bear any handling. Articles of this kind more glaring and costly might easily be obtained; but certainly nothing more quietly and fittingly appropriate as perfect specimens of what the needle can accomplish. Her royal highness attended Divine service for the last time on Sunday in St. Mary's Church, known to our readers as containing the famous marbles of Thorwaldsen, Christ and his Apostles, &c. The Rev. Mr. Pauli addressed some feeling words to her on the occasion. On Tuesday several deputations waited on her royal highness with parting gifts. Among these we may mention a porcelain stand with rich figures from "Flora Danica," presented by a committee of ladies; a costly fan, by the maids of honour; old-northern golden ornaments, by a committee from Falster; an English Bible, 100 years old, by a schoolmaster from Falster; busts of her royal highness's parents, from a Jutland committee; a splendid pair of gold embroidered shoes, from the shoemakers of the capital, &c. To these must be added:—From her Majesty the Queen Dowager and their royal highnesses the hereditary prince and princess, a large painting by Schott, representing a group of the Princess Alexandra's brothers and sisters; from the Landgrave of Hesse and several members of the Hessian family, golden ornaments, diadem, clasp, bracelets, rings, &c., in the old northern style, executed by the Court jeweller, Michelsen; from Baron Blixen Fieeneke and his wife, the Princess Augusta, a marble group, two children kissing each other, one of the finest works ever executed by Bissen, the great Danish sculptor, and in the purest Carrara marble. The mould is destroyed, and the piece is little known, but all who have seen it unite in praising its elegance and expression. From the Princess Augusta a prayer-book, containing the twelve chief prayers of the English Church, painted in the style of the middle ages by her royal highness on vellum with a ground of gold and silver, splendidly bound in the old style by Michelsen; from proprietors of Danish estates a marble group, "Adam and Eve," executed by Jerichau; from the capital a marble statue, "Hæbe," executed by Riisen; from some young ladies an album, with views in Denmark by the best Danish artists; from the brothers Bing two portrait medallions in porcelain, the Princess's grandfather and grandmother; from the marine painter Sorenson a picture representing a part of Copenhagen and the Long Line, as seen from the roads.—*The Danmark.*

DR. AYTOUN'S NUPITAL ODE.

THE Rose of Denmark comes, the royal bride!
O loveliest Rose! our paragon and pride;
Choice of the Prince whom England holds so dear—
What homage shall we pay
To one who has no peer?
What can the bard or wilder'd minstrel say
More than the peasant, who, on bended knee,
Breathes from his heart an earnest prayer for thee?
Words are not fair, if that they would express
Is fairer still. So lovers in dismay
Stand all abash'd before that loveliness
They worship most, but find no words to pray.
Too sweet for incense! Take our loves instead,
Most freely, truly, and devoutly given;
Our prayers for blessings on that gentle head,
For earthly happiness and rest in heaven!
May never sorrow dim those dovelike eyes,
But peace as pure as reign'd in paradise,
Calm and untainted on creation's eve,
Attend thee still! May holy angels keep
Watch o'er thy path, and guard thee in thy sleep;
Long years of joy and mutual love be thine,
And all that mortals ask or can receive
Of benediction from the Hand Divine!

Most happy Prince! who such a priceless gem
Hast set within thy royal diadem;
Heir of illustrious kings, what words can tell
The joy that fills the nation's heart this day?
If the fond wish of those who love thee well
Could call down blessings; as the beauteous May
Showers blossom on the turf—as ocean spray
Flies glittering o'er the rocks—as summer rain
Falls sweetly soft on some sequestered dell,
Bidding the languid herb revive again—
Then never, surely, Prince wert blest like thee:
For in thy gentle nature well we see
The manhood, worth, and valour of thy sire,
Temper'd with such a winsome nobleness
(The glow without the rage of bickering fire),
That shame it were and sin to love thee less.

MISS ELIZABETH KEMP died last week, at her residence at Goring, near Worthing, in the 100th year of her age, adding another to the list of maid-n ladies who have attained to a remarkably advanced age.—*Brighton Herald.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

D. D.	ANNIVERSARIES.	H. W.		L. B.
		A. M.	P. M.	
7	Lord Collingwood died, 1810 ...	3 13	3 29	
8	3rd Sun. in Lent. ...	3 43	4 0	
9	Rizzio assassinated, 1566 ...	4 17	4 37	
10	Sir Benjamin West died, 1820 ...	4 54	5 12	
11	Mrs. Cowley, dramatist, died, 1809 ...	5 31	5 52	
12	Sun rises 6h. 25m. Sets 5h. 57m. ...	6 15	6 39	
13	Belisarius died, 565 ...	7 7	7 39	

MOON'S CHANGES.—Last Quarter 12th, 6h. 55m. p.m.
Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. EVENING.
8.—Genesis 39; Luke 19. Genesis 42; Colossians 3.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 25, Wellington-street, Strand, London, where they will be noticed in our next.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*. All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

X. Y. Z.—The first Russian newspaper was published in 1703. Peter the Great not only took part personally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets still in existence, in which are marks and alterations in his own hand.

BOMBARDIER.—Artillery: The actual date of the invention of artillery is not known. In 1346, Edward III had four pieces of cannon at the battle of Cressy. Bombshells and mortars were invented about the same time.

UNFORTUNATE.—The debt being contracted for necessities, we consider you are legally bound to pay the same, notwithstanding the separation and the arrangement made to before the magistrates for the allowance to the wife, unless the party trusting her had a knowledge of such separation and allowance at the time of the debt being contracted.

SEASIDE.—Running. Footmen: A writer in the *See* July 13, 1791, and referring to thirty years previous to that date, or 1761, noticing the bad condition of the public roads in Scotland, says: "A four-wheeled chaise was then unknown, the usual travelling carriage for hire being a close two-wheeled chaise, placed very low between the shafts. Coaches were the only carriages kept by gentlemen, which were usually drawn by six horses. These were generally not impeded by running-footmen, who were easily able to keep pace with the horses, and whose assistance was often wanted to support the coach on each side, to prevent it from being overturned on the very few roads where they could be carried at all."

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE appearance in the army estimates of a vote of 321,884*l.* for the volunteer force marks a distinct era in the history of that service. From this moment it is accepted by the country as one of the main elements of the national strength. It has passed that preliminary stage in which the organization of guerilla riflemen was alone anticipated. It has outgrown the anticipations of those who thought it might acquire some rudiments of simple discipline, but who warned it against attempting to acquire the efficiency of regulars, and who published an abbreviated book of manoeuvres for its especial use. The Government, by proposing this vote, declare that in their opinion the volunteer service has outlived the danger of being a mere amusement and passing fashion, which might for its brief day prove attractive, but had in it no elements of trustworthy permanence. Henceforward it is neither more nor less than a part of our national army. It is true that it has not superseded any portion of our regular troops. But in the present temper of the country there is little doubt that but for this great civilian force our statesmen would have proposed, and the nation would have assented to, an augmentation in the home garrisons. If last year we sent suddenly ten thousand men out of the country to North America, the gap would certainly have been filled up had the volunteer ranks not been plainly seen drawn up behind it. Beyond a doubt, then, they form an important condition of the sense of security and preparation which the public now enjoys; and it is this condition which parliament is now about to recognise by a vote amounting, if we include arms and ammunition, to nearly half a million for the maintenance of the force. There is, therefore, not merely fitness, but absolute necessity, for our now satisfying ourselves that we are to obtain as well value in an economic point of view for our money, as assurance that our confidence is not misplaced, and will not be betrayed. The efficiency of the volunteers greatly depends upon the efficiency of their officers. The lords lieutenant of counties give commissions to whom they please, exacting no test of qualification; insisting on no submission to instruction. Ignorant themselves, they often appoint as colonels of regiments whatever man of wealth or station has a fancy for the post. Such colonels are of necessity as lax in requiring efficiency on the part of the officers under them as they are indifferent to its attainment themselves. There is no rule of examination on entrance, none on promotion. There is no compulsion even as to attendance. But, it is said, there is the "Government inspection." An officer comes down from the Horse Guards, a few simple manoeuvres are executed, he looks over the books, and goes away. He has seen the colonel, the major, and the captains of companies perform some easy and well-rehearsed part, and he pronounces the whole body, men and officers, thoroughly efficient. But personal or individual examination there is none. No officer is called on to occupy such a post as might fall to him in the emergency of a battle. No subaltern is made to do duty as captain, no captain is tried as instructor of his company. Out of thirty officers of the battalion, ten are seen going through their stock parts—the rest are not seen at all. Are these satisfactory data on which Government can assure us that it has ascertained the efficiency of the force and of its leaders, and bid us rely, as a sufficient substitute for the rigorous examination of the army and for the careful superintendence and daily work to which the young officer is required to submit?

THE Polish revolution pursues its mysterious course. Two powerful monarchies—Russia and Prussia—are against the Poles; their frontiers are strictly watched; if a disguised exile, or half a dozen muskets, or a keg of powder come out of Posen, it must be by running a blockade stricter than any kept up by the Federal navy

against another set of rebels. Yet the men do get in, and, in one way or another, the people are fairly armed. General Mieroslawski is at the head of a movement which is trying the strength of the Russian empire, and the end of which no man can predict. The 3rd of March was the day to which many looked forward as big with important events for the Czar's dominions. For some time a belief has been spreading among the ignorant that a Communitistic scheme with regard to land was to be put in action on that day, and, as in France in 1852, a fear seized certain classes that the peasantry may commit acts of violence or the revolutionists take advantage of the panic to further their own plans. What seems certain is that the Emperor finds it difficult to spare troops from Russia Proper, and that the Poles confidently expect some diversion to be made by the allies in the insurgents in the southern part of the country have been able to push on and seize the highways which lead into Poland from Moscow and Kieff, thus preventing the passage of supplies and of such reinforcements as are not sent in large bodies. Whatever may be the result, it cannot be doubted that this insurrection is the most vigorous movement that has been made in Poland since 1831, and that, though begun unexpectedly and in haste, it is now deliberately sanctioned and supported by the whole Polish people.

SKETCHES IN FRANCE.—BESANCON.

As an instalment of our sketches, we this week present our readers with a general view of Besancon, and two or three of the objects in it. This beautiful city and first-rate fortress was originally the capital of Franche-Comte, and a free city of the empire. It is now *Chef-lieu* of the Department of the Doubs, with a population of 35,345, and situated on the Doubs, which divides it into two parts, and nearly surrounds the high and older portion of the town. It is defended by a citadel built by Vauban, on an inaccessible rock occupying the isthmus of the peninsula on which the town stands. Our engraving presents one of the most picturesque views to be had of the place.

The ancient name of the town was Vesontio. It is mentioned in *Cæsar*, whose description is so exact that no other will better portray its position. He informs us that it was the largest town of the Sequani, and so strong by nature as to form an excellent basis for a campaign, because surrounded by the river Dubis (Doubs), making a curve like a horseshoe about it, except for the space of about 600 feet, occupied by an eminence washed by the river on either side. A wall which surrounds this height converts it into a citadel and unites it with the town. This classic description is borne out still by the existing remains of the Roman city. These are both numerous and curious. There are not only many interesting inscriptions, but also mosaics, pillars, fragments, and buildings—the oldest of which is a triumphal arch, still tolerably perfect, ornamented with niches, statues, and reliefs called *La Porte Noire*, an engraving of which we give. This arch is said to be of a low period of art, and is much defaced by the wear and tear of the elements and the violence of men who have no reverence for antiquity. The foundation of the old and narrow bridge over the Doubs is said to be also of Roman architecture.

The *Porte Taille*, also represented in one of the accompanying sketches, is situated on the east side of the town. It is an ancient gateway, of solid masonry, built in the cleft of the rock, which was tunnelled through by the Romans for the passage of an aqueduct, constructed by them to convey water to the city from the village Arcier, seven miles distant. There are still many fragments of the rock visible along the road leading to Arcier from the *Porte Rivotte*. Outside the walls are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre. The Cathedral of St. Jean has a Gothic nave, which is spoken of as a very fine specimen. The other churches are comparatively modern.

The *Palais de Justice* was built in 1749, to receive the court of the parliament of the province, removed hither from Dole by Louis XIV. The able minister of Charles V. and of Philip II., Cardinal Granvelle, spent many years here, and contributed to the enlargement of the college founded by his father. He built also the *Palais Granvelle*, in the style of the Renaissance, uniting the various orders of architecture one above another.

The *Musee* is a place of great interest to educated travellers. It contains many objects of great antiquarian value and 400 paintings. The principal manufacture in the place is one devoted to watch-making, in which there are employed 2,000 persons. The trade was introduced to Besancon from Switzerland, about forty years ago.

The classic reader will remember that it was in the vicinity of this city that *Cæsar* defeated *Arriovistus*. It was taken by Louis XIV. in person, 1660, and possession of it was confirmed to France at the peace of Nimeguen. It was fruitlessly besieged by the allies in 1814. The high mountains which surround Besancon form for it a natural rampart and give to it an air of repose. Exposed as it has been to the ravages of the enemy, it has been many times destroyed and rebuilt. There are, however, as we have already stated, not a few relics still existing of what the city consisted, and its style of architecture. Our engravings will enable our readers to form an idea of their character.

ABSCONDING OF A BANK ACCOUNTANT.—Considerable excitement, says the *Northern Whig*, has been occasioned in commercial circles in this part of the country by the absconding of the cashier or accountant of the Ballymena branch of the Belfast Bank. The person who has thus become the chief topic of conversation has been for a considerable time in the employment of the Belfast Banking Company, and was, as we have been informed, on account of general good conduct and ability, promoted to that position from a subordinate one which he held for some time in the head office in Belfast. His name is Roberts, and he was held in high estimation by the people of Ballymena. The robbery does not appear, so far as is yet known of it, to have been systematic, or to have been perpetrated from time to time. Roberts, it appears, left Ballymena on Saturday by the evening train, and was seen carrying a large portmanteau; but this fact did not excite any suspicion. However, on Monday morning, the cashier was not to be found, and it was immediately afterwards discovered that gold and notes to the value of 4,000*l.* had been taken away; and at once suspicion fell on the absentee, and the telegraph was not to work, but as yet to no effect. It is supposed the defaulter took the night train from Belfast to Dublin, and that he is now on his way to America via Queenstown.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF SHEEP.—A few nights ago a sheep dog, belonging to Mrs. Genge, of Trent, got into the lambing field of Messrs. Stacey, in which were 250 splendid ewes. Of these no fewer than sixty-five were found dead in the morning, having been worried and killed by the dog. On opening them it was found that twenty contained twins. The loss is estimated at between 200*l.* and 300*l.*—*Salisbury Journal.*

THE *Nation*, under its newly introduced heading of "High Life," says the Emperor will not go to Windsor, but will be represented at the Prince of Wales's marriage by Prince Napoleon.

ALLEGED POISONING CASE AT BRIGHTON.

On Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, William Sturt was brought before the borough bench at the Town Hall, Brighton, on the charge of "wilfully administering poison to a married woman, Mary Ann Day, by which she came by her death," on Sunday, the 22nd ult. The accused seemed to treat the matter with the greatest indifference. He is a very respectable looking man, apparently about fifty years of age, and is very deaf.

Elizabeth Wilding deposed, that she was the wife of William Wilding, a confectioner, in George-street. She had seen the prisoner previously to the 21st, and sold him pies, but she could not say whether she sold him one on that Saturday. She sold between six and eight dozen mince pies that night; but having served so many, and seen so many different faces, it was not possible for her to say whether or not she served the prisoner with a pie that night.

Anella Day stated that the deceased was her mother, and was forty-three years of age. She was a widow. She had been in a bad state of health for some time past, and had been an out-patient of the dispensary but the letter had run out about two or three weeks, or a month. The deceased got up on Sunday morning about half-past ten, and after drinking a glass of gin, went out with the prisoner Sturt. She returned home about one o'clock in the afternoon, and told her (witness) that he (the prisoner) had given her a mince pie, and she had felt much worse ever since she had eaten it. She was taken very ill immediately on returning home, and began retching and purging, which she continued to do at intervals until half-past ten in the evening, when she died. Not any medical man saw the deceased until ten o'clock, when Mr. Geers, the surgeon, of Broad-street, was sent for, but did not arrive until after the death of the deceased. Witness and her sister offered to go or send for a doctor several times, but the deceased refused to see one. They would have sent for a doctor even against her wishes if they had known she was so near death. The deceased had been keeping company with the prisoner for about three years, and they were about to be married very soon. They (the family of the deceased) had been in very bad circumstances, and when they did earn any money and got food, the deceased could not take it, as her throat was so bad. There were nine of them in family, seven younger than witness. The deceased slept in the room where she died with seven of the children. Witness slept at her aunt's, and her sister Charlotte slept at a house in William-street. They had not been receiving parochial relief for the last two or three years, and at that time Mr. Lovejoy, the relieving officer, told them that if they wanted any relief they must go into the house. Deceased had great aversion to going into the workhouse, and had constantly said that she would rather die in the streets than go there. The neighbours had often advised the deceased to go into the house. The deceased said that the prisoner bought the mince pie which he gave her at a confectioner's named Wilding, in George-street. They had been living in the house, No. 14, Back-street, for the past two months, but had been frequently requested to leave by Mr. Sullivan, the landlord of the house. About three o'clock on the day the deceased died, a Mrs. Barnard, a lodger in the house, brought deceased some tea, which she drank, but brought it all up soon afterwards. When the deceased came back the prisoner was with her, but he did not go into the house with her. He called at the house again at eight o'clock in the evening, and left about an hour before the death of the deceased. When he (the prisoner) left he bade deceased good night, and she said, "Good night, Sturt, I shall see you again." The deceased was too weak to do any kind of work. She (witness) and her sister Charlotte went out to work when they could get anything to do, but they had not much to do lately. She got sixpence a day and her board at house cleaning, and her sister Charlotte got eighteen pence a day as a laundress. They had been badly off lately, and had often gone without food or a spark of fire for two or three days together. The prisoner Sturt was very jealous of some man that worked at the railway station, and witness had heard deceased say that they (deceased and Sturt) frequently had words about him. The deceased was on good terms with the prisoner as far as she (witness) knew.

Charlotte Day, another daughter of the deceased, aged eighteen, said that she saw her mother go out with the prisoner Sturt about eleven or twelve o'clock on Sunday morning. Deceased had then only had a piece of dry bread and a glass of gin, which Sturt gave her. Deceased returned home about one o'clock, after which she complained of great sickness. Deceased continued very sick throughout the day, and suffered greatly from purging. She died about half-past ten on Sunday evening. Sturt came again in the evening and gave the deceased some brandy and water. I told him my mother had said that he had given her a mince pie on Sunday morning, and he replied "Yes, Charlotte, I did. I bought a mince pie for her on Saturday night; but I forgot to give it to her on that night, and I gave it to her yesterday morning, as we were walking up the Cliff together."

Superintendent Barnden deposed that he apprehended the prisoner about ten o'clock on Monday morning, the 23rd instant, at his residence, 14, Mount Zion-place, and said to him, "Now be careful, Sturt, what you say; Mrs. Day's death was caused by taking poison, and suspicion rests very strongly on you. You must, therefore, consider yourself in my custody." He replied, "I know nothing about it; I am quite prepared;" and witness then took him to the Hall.

To make the case complete, we give the prisoner's statement before the coroner, after being duly cautioned and sworn at his request: "I am a painter, and reside in Mount Zion-place. I have known the deceased for about three years, and had promised to marry her in April. She, however, objected to that month because her husband had died in that month, and the marriage was postponed till the first week in May. I had some few words with deceased about a month or six weeks ago, concerning a young man that she formerly kept company with. We were out walking together, and all at once she took her arm from mine, and, walking away, said she did not care if she never spoke to me again. I never saw the deceased at all the day after that, which was Sunday. I called for her about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and we went out together. I gave her a mince pie, which I had purchased for her, and she ate it all, and we afterwards went into Mr. Jutten's, the Windsor Castle public-house, at the corner of College-place, and had two pints of ale. Mrs. Jutten, deceased, and I drank of the ale; but I am not sure whether Mr. Jutten had any of it or not. Mrs. Jutten, addressing deceased, said, 'Dear me, how ill you look; what's the matter?' and deceased replied 'Nothing.' We came out soon after, and I saw that she looked very ill, and I took her home. She was sick before she got home, and when we got there I left her. She promised to call at my house in the evening, as she usually did, but did not, sending her daughter up to say that she was very unwell. I went up to see her about eight o'clock, and found her very bad from sickness. I did not say anything to her about a doctor, but remained with her until a few minutes before nine. I sent one of the daughters for sixpennyworth of brandy, and made some warm brandy and water in a cup. I lifted her up and gave her some to drink, and partook of some myself. I never saw deceased alive afterwards. I purchased the pie I gave deceased at a confectioner's, named Wilding, in George-street. It was a mince pie. It was in a paper bag. I put it into my pocket when I purchased it, and never took it out

till I gave it to deceased. I bought it just before eleven o'clock on Saturday night. A woman served me with it, and I paid a penny for it. Deceased did not complain to me of the pie tasting hot, but said it was very nice. The deceased was very bad when I left her on Sunday evening; but the daughter told me she had been in a similar state before, but without retching.

Professor Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, gave evidence of his analysis of the contents of the stomach and other parts, in which he has clearly detected the presence of arsenic. From the small quantity found in the liver he thought it must have been taken within twenty-four hours of death.

After some further evidence the prisoner was formally remanded to be fully committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of Mary Ann Day.

DEPUTATION FROM BIRMINGHAM TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

RECENTLY a deputation waited upon his excellency, Mr. Adams, the United States Minister, at his official residence in Portland-place, for the purpose of presenting him with an address signed by more than 13,500 of the inhabitants of Birmingham on the subject of the American crisis.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the address might be considered to represent the opinion of by far the greater number of the inhabitants. The list of signatures comprised those of twenty-eight members of the town council, of whom eleven were aldermen, and seven had filled the office of mayor of the borough. Many more persons would have willingly given their names if a little longer time had been allotted for that purpose.

Mr. C. STURGEON read the address, of which the following is a copy:—

"Address of the inhabitants of Birmingham to his excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America."

"Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the borough of Birmingham, desire to express our deep and heartfelt sympathy with you in your endeavour to preserve the union of that great and free country over whose destinies you were elected to preside, and whose constitution you have sworn to defend. The attempts of the Southern States to form—as their leaders unblushingly avow—for the first time in the history of the world, a Confederacy, with slavery and the extension of slavery to yet unformed States for its basis, we regard with horror and abhorrence. And we earnestly pray that the Great Ruler of events may strengthen you and your cause, in order that the present unholy contest may be speedily brought to a successful issue, and, as the crown of all, that liberation and freedom, with all their accompanying blessings, may be given to the millions of our coloured brethren now in bondage."

Mr. ADAMS, in reply to the deputation, said:—Gentlemen, I am exceedingly happy to receive this address, and it will give me great pleasure to transmit it at once to the President of the United States. It gives me the greater satisfaction from the fact which you have mentioned, that it is perfectly spontaneous. There have been some amusing intimations or insinuations in some of the newspapers in this country, to the effect that the Government of the United States had something or other—they do not say what—to do with getting up these demonstrations. A statement of that kind is on the face of it so ridiculous as hardly to need further notice, but at the same time it is a source of gratification to me personally, as the representative of the United States, to be able to say that in no respect, directly or indirectly, in any agency whatever, has the Government of the United States been concerned in this movement from beginning to end. It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that we regard this as the spontaneous outburst of the popular sentiment of Great Britain, not so much in sympathy with any political organization on the other side of the Atlantic, as in testimony to their devotion to one great principle, which ought to animate the people equally in both hemispheres. It is in that light more particularly that I am disposed to attach great importance to all these demonstrations. They represent a feeling which rises above all classes and distinctions of nation or of rank, and looks simply to the rights of the human race wherever they exist. That is an indication of progress all over the world. We in America at this moment are going through a critical state, just as the Emperor of Russia, in his country, brought about a social change of the most radical character in the endeavour to relieve what is called the lowest class of people from the burdens that had been entailed upon them from generations long ago. In America that struggle has a peculiar intensity and difficulty, because it is not simply interlarded with contemplated social changes, but because the principle has an affiliation with political power so intimate that it is hardly possible to separate them without a social convulsion. It is therefore not at all surprising that in the different stages of this struggle you see the whole social system rent and torn. But looking at it in a philosophical point of view, it seems to me nothing more nor less than we should expect under the circumstances, and it does not in any degree discourage me in my expectation that ultimately that great country will survive all these temporary difficulties, and will come out of this struggle renewed and improved for a career hereafter more fortunate and more prosperous than before. There has not been a time since the foundation of the Government of the United States, that this evil has not loomed before the eyes of all public men. They have always looked forward to this peculiar state of things as the one which would bring with it at some time or other the greatest danger to us. That time has now come. It was for the sake of postponing it that the well-meant efforts of our public men were directed for a long period, but I have had my doubts whether, on the whole, they really consulted the good of the country in effecting that postponement so long. At any rate, be that as it may, the time has now come, and we are passing through the stage of trial; but I have no doubt that the sympathies of all honest men in all parts of the world will contribute a great deal to soften the severity of those trials to the persons who are necessarily engaged in them. I shall give directions, gentlemen, that your address shall be forwarded to the United States by the steamer which will depart to-morrow."

The deputation then thanked his excellency and withdrew.

The individual who threw a shell under the windows of the royal palace at Naples on Feb. 1, when the Duchess of Genoa gave a ball there, has been discovered and is in custody. He is an old officer of the Bourbon army, named Pioletti. He was let into the precincts of the palace by servants, who still keep their places, although they conspire on behalf of the fallen dynasty.

A SKETCH FROM PARIS.—At the Bois de Boulogne, round the first prettily-wooded lake, may usually be seen at about four o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor and Empress on horseback, accompanied by only a few amazons—for it is not yet the custom of French ladies to ride. The Empress looks remarkably well on horseback, with her smart English hat, and golden hair in a net. When their Majesties are in the Bois you are pretty nearly sure to find the carriage of the Imperial Prince, with a military escort, slowly driving round. By half-past four o'clock every variety of equipage, three or four rows deep, is moving along the favourite promenade. There are ladies of most nations; but the toilettes of all are in the very best French taste and of the most costly description. A shawl costing two or three hundred guineas, and nearly the same value of lace, is frequently hung about the fair sex, who occasionally descend from their carriage, and perform a very mild amount of walking on the pathway.—Express.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Ellenborough drew attention to a statement which appeared in the public journals that Count Bismarck, the Prime Minister of Prussia, had stated in the Prussian parliament that the Government of the King had not concluded a convention with Prussia such as had been described by the English Foreign Secretary on a former night. Earl Russell observed that the telegram did not very clearly indicate what Count Bismarck had said, and repeated his statement of a previous night, that he had gathered from the Russian and Prussian ambassadors that the substance of the convention between their Governments was that, in certain cases, Russian troops in pursuit of Polish insurgents might follow, with arms in their hands, into Prussian territory. That he believed to be a correct statement; and all that he had since learnt went to show that there was an article which recorded in some way that instructions should be given to the Russian troops before they were allowed to pass over the Prussian frontier; but it did not appear whether such instructions were to issue from the Prussian Government or local authorities. On Monday evening the House of Lords was visited by the Prince of Wales. He entered immediately after the Prince and Princess of Wales Annuity Bill had passed through committee. His Royal Highness took his seat on the cross-benches, and remained there until the house adjourned. The Duke of Somerset moved the second reading of the Naval Coast Volunteer Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to enable the Naval Reserve to be sent further than 300 miles from the United Kingdom if it be necessary. Earl Hardwicke questioned the necessity of keeping so many as 76,000 men in the navy, when there was a reserve of 30,000. The Duke of Somerset defended the Admiralty, and the Bill was read a second time. In the House of Commons, Mr. Hennessy moved a series of resolutions, setting forth the rights which had been guaranteed to Poland under the treaty of Vienna, their systematic violation by Russia, a violation which had lately become more aggravated than ever, and ending with an address to the Queen, that she would interpose the "peaceable" intervention of England in behalf of the rights guaranteed to the Poles. The resolutions were warmly supported by Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Lord Robert Cecil, and others; while Mr. Walter, Mr. M. Milnes, &c., proposed to leave the question in the hands of the Government. Mr. Walpole also spoke in favour of leaving the matter to the Government, and Lord Palmerston after strongly condemning the conduct of the Russian Government, while he rather excused the Emperor, suggested that the question should be left in his hands. Mr. Disraeli complained that after the noble lord's speech the house was still left in the dark as to what he meant to do. But he advised Mr. Hennessy to be content with the opinion he had elicited from the house. Mr. Hennessy accepted the advice and withdrew his motion. Mr. Cobden gave notice that, on going into committee of supply on the naval estimates, he should call attention to the large number of vessels of war in the navy, and make some observations on the conduct of the naval administration. Among the questions asked was one by Mr. Caird, as to whether the Government had any information of the preparation of the vessels intended, like the Alabama, for the Confederate States; and, if so, what course they intended to pursue in regard to such ships. Mr. Layard, in reply, said the Government had had its attention called to more than one vessel which was supposed to be fitted out for the Confederate States. No evidence had, however, been supplied in regard to them which would enable the Government to act. He could assure the hon. gentleman, however, that all suspected vessels would be closely watched. This announcement was greeted with cheers. The house subsequently went into committee on the Union Relief Act Continuance Bill. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Villiers, limiting the duration of the Bill to Midsummer-day next. A proposal was made to insert a clause, the effect of which would have been that the Public Works Loan Commissioners should advance moneys in aid of the distressed districts. This proposal was, however, opposed by the Government, and eventually the Bill passed through committee. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Tobacco Duties Bill was then resumed. A lengthy discussion took place, but the Bill was finally read a second time. The house next went into committee on the Corrupt Practices Prevention Bill, and was occupied for a considerable time in the consideration of its clauses and the amendments proposed.

A LETTER was received by the governor of Edinburgh gaol from the Home Secretary, intimating that the convict Milne had been reprieved during her Majesty's pleasure.

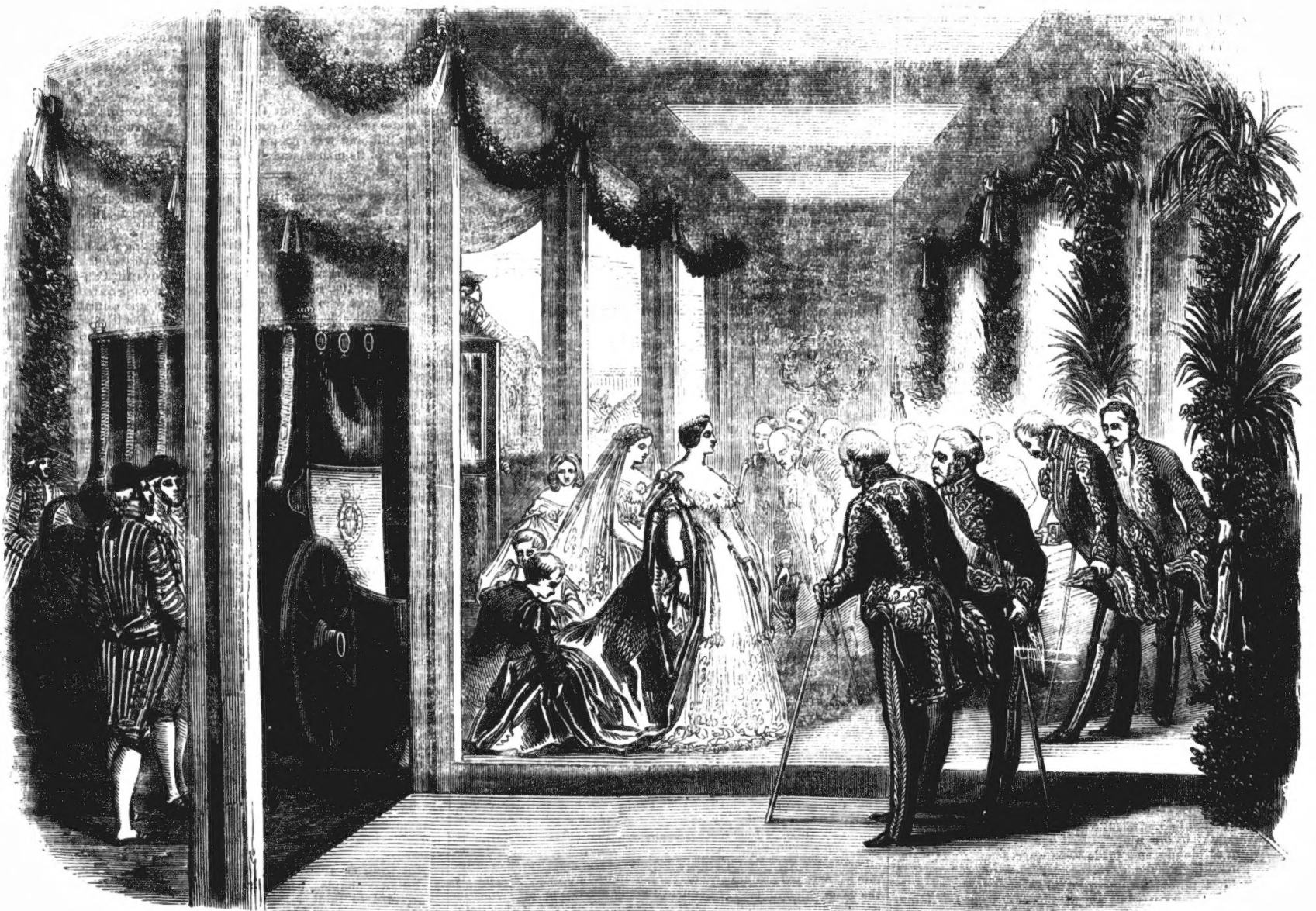
At the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday, a meeting was held for the purpose of receiving proofs under the bankruptcy of the notorious Peter Morrison, manager of the Bank of Deposit in Pall-mall East. A dividend of 10s. in the pound has already been declared in favour of the creditors who have proved their claims, and a further sum is in hand applicable to another payment. Mr. Godfrey appeared for creditors, and Mr. C. E. Lewis, with Mr. Munns, for the assignees of the bankrupt. The only proof tendered on the present occasion was one by Miss Williams, who was a depositor to the extent of about 70% in the unfortunate Bank of Deposit; but Mr. Lewis raised a preliminary objection to the proof, on the ground that the consideration was not duly set out, and the Registrar ruling in favour of the objection, an adjournment of the meeting was taken at the expense of Mr. Godfrey's clients, at whose instance the meeting had been originally called.

At the Northumberland spring assizes, held at Newcastle on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Keating, William Deans, twenty-six, labourer, Berwick-upon-Tweed, was charged with the murder of Thomas Hamilton, farm-servant. It appears that on the 1st of November, 1862, the deceased came into that town to the hiring market there. In the course of the day he became intoxicated, and was seen drinking in the company of the prisoner. About seven o'clock the same evening, Hamilton was found lying severely injured beneath the walls of the town. He had been robbed of his watch and money. A man like the prisoner was seen running away from the injured man. It was afterwards found that, in addition to other injuries sustained by Hamilton, the spinal column was displaced, causing paralysis of the whole of the lower extremities. Deans, on being apprehended, admitted that he had robbed the deceased, but denied that he had injured him. He suggested that the deceased had received his injuries by falling from the ramparts. The deceased, however, before his death, which took place on the 28th of December, denied that he had fallen from the ramparts, but positively affirmed that Deans had "fairly murdered him off hand." It could not be clearly shown that Deans had by his violence caused the fracture of the spine, from the effects of which Hamilton subsequently died, and the jury, therefore, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Deans was then tried upon a charge of robbing Hamilton with violence, and being found "Guilty," was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. He loudly protested innocence of having used any violence in effecting the robbery.

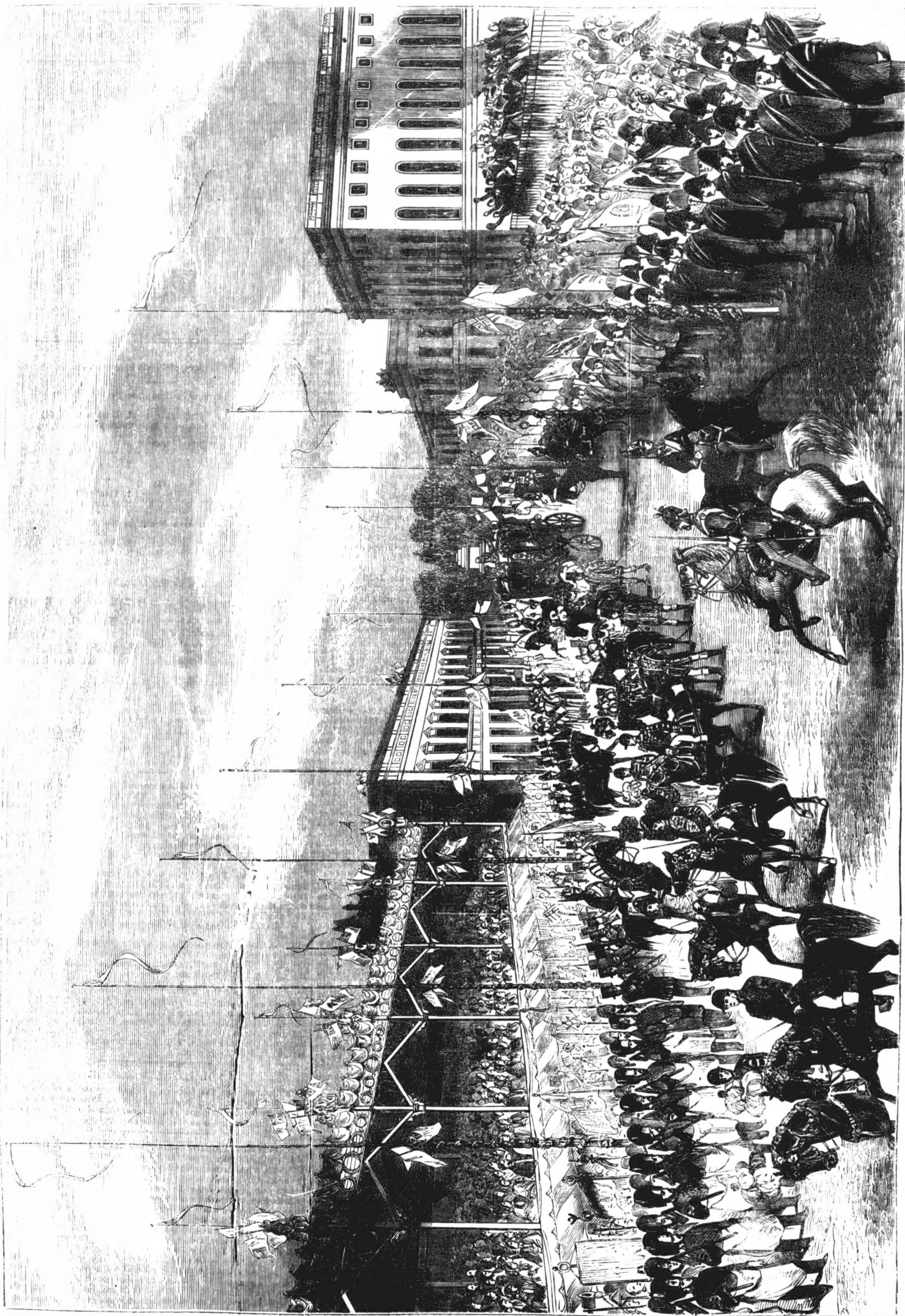
NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT A WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family machine. Prospectus free on application at No. 1, Ludgate-hill. [Advt.]



THE PRINCESS ROYAL LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR ST. JAMES'S. (See page 346.)



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT ST. JAMES'S. (See page 346.)



THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA PASSING THROUGH COPENHAGEN (See page 339.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

COVENT GARDEN—"The Armourer of Nantes" continues its triumphant career. On Wednesday, Miss Parepa re-appeared, after a lengthened tour in the provinces, as *Amina* in Bellini's "Sonnambula," and was most warmly welcomed by her numerous admirers.

DRURY LANE—"Bonnie Dundee," unprecedentedly grand as a spectacle, is, it must be confessed, a lamentable failure. It is to be hoped that Mr. Falconer will at once produce something worthy of his reputation, and of the magnificent theatre of which he is the director.

OLYMPIC—On Monday, "A Husband to Order" was revived, after a slumber of four years.—Mr. H. Neville and Miss Kate Saville sustaining the leading characters, which were originally embodied by Mr. G. Vining and Miss Windham. Honest Pierre Marceau, the farmer's son, who has won his way to the head of a regiment, was played throughout by Mr. Neville, with a frank and pleasant manliness that contrasted very favourably with the harder manner of Mr. Vining. Still more marked, however, was the superiority of Miss Saville to Miss Windham, whether in the exhibition of the pride or the humbled spirit of the heroine; the former of which had a dignity, and the latter a graceful tenderness, that were equally natural and pleasing. Mr. W. Gordon, Mrs. Emden, and Miss Hughes sustained their original characters in the pleasant underplot of this drama, and with all the sport and humour that they evinced on its production.

ADELPHI.—After an absence of many months, Mr. Webster returned to his own theatre on Monday evening, selecting for his debut his favourite character of William Penholder, in his own affecting little drama of "The One Touch of Nature." We have so often and so heartily examined the merits of this performance, its great reality, its depth of pathos, its balanced delicacy and force, and, equal to all, the singular art with which so many of its vivid impressions are produced by the simplest resources, that we have no necessity to do more than say that Mr. Webster's acting on this occasion amply sustained the reputation he so worthily won in this drama at first, that he was received with great enthusiasm on his first appearance in the piece, and that he was called for at the end with very general demonstrations. "Aurora Floyd," a new drama, is in active rehearsal. Miss A. Jones is to sustain the character of the heroine.

STRAND—A comedietta, bearing the title "My Preserver," was produced on Monday with marked and well-merited success. The story may be told in very few words. Estelle Fitzwater, a romantic young lady, whose mind has been nourished on novels, seizes the opportunity afforded her by an escape from drowning to fall in love with a certain Mr. William Bury, who takes to himself the credit of her rescue. The real hero, however, is a ploughboy, whose name of Bilberry conveniently lends itself to confusion with that of the adventurer, and who, when he calls for his expected reward of five shillings, is acquainted by the young lady's guardian of her intention to marry "her preserver." Bilberry's liking for Dolly, a country girl who is betrothed to him, is not proof against the attractiveness of an heiress; while Estelle, even after she has discovered her error, is still determined to keep her word. So there is nothing for it but to induce the ploughman to give up the lady, and this desirable consummation William Bury speedily accomplishes, by means of a pre-arranged flirtation with Dolly, which so enrages Bilberry that, in order to secure his rustic love for himself, he gladly abandons his claim to a richer bride. Estelle contrives to keep her word, for it appears that William Bury ordered a warm bath for her after her involuntary dip, so that in marrying him she still weds "her preserver." Miss Charlotte Saunders and Mr. Parselle, as the rustic pair, could scarcely be too highly praised. Miss Saunders infused so much genuine and natural earnestness into her picture of the deserted country wench, that, without being a jot of the awkward eccentricity in keeping with the character, she contrived to evoke responsive sympathy as well as hearty laughter. We have never yet seen this clever actress to such eminent advantage. Nor was Mr. Parselle less worthy of appreciation for his true realisation in appearance, voice, gesture, and expression of a brutal, ignorant, selfish bumpkin, who, nevertheless, preserves just enough humanity to enlist our sympathy. Miss Marshall was capital as a pert, smart Abigail; and the heroine finds a spirited representative in Miss Ada Swanborough.

The Court.

The Queen and their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal), Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Court attended Divine service on Sunday morning in the private chapel at Windsor. The Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay preached the sermon.

Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), by command of the Queen, held a drawing-room on behalf of her Majesty on Saturday afternoon in St. James's Palace. Two hundred and fifty ladies had the honour of being presented to her royal highness, the presentations, by her Majesty's pleasure, being considered as equivalent to presentations to the Queen. In addition to the presentations, about 500 ladies attended the reception.

The foreign ambassadors and ministers, with their wives and daughters, the ladies in waiting, maids of honour, and women of the bedchamber of the Queen's household, the ministers and officers of state, and the principal officers of the royal household were also present at the drawing-room.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived, attended by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, lord in waiting; Hon. Robert Henry Meade, groom in waiting; and Major Teesdale, equerry in waiting.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by the Hon. James Macdonald), his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh (attended by Colonel Oliphant) were present.

His Royal Highness Prince Louis of Hesse arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by Baron Westerweller.

The royal body guard of her Majesty's hon. corps of gentlemen-at-arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the lieutenant. Captain Phillips, the sub-officer, was on duty with the corps.

The women of the guard were under the command of Captain Parker Rickford, the exon in waiting.

A telegram from Malta states that his Royal Highness Prince Alfred is progressing favourably. It is almost needless to say that owing to the serious nature of his illness the Prince will be compelled to remain at Malta to regain his strength. As soon as he can leave for home his royal highness will make his way to Osborne.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES—10 to 1 agst Mr. Milla's Huntsford (i); 12 to 1 agst Mr. T. Parr's Grimestone (i); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Boyce's Carisbrook (i).

THE CHESTER CUP—30 to 1 agst Mr. Elphinstone's Dunkeld (i).

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.—50 to 1 agst Mr. Elliott's The Gardener (off); 33 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Summerside (i); 33 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Polyuxia (i); 33 to 1 agst Mr. J. Johnston's Oberon (i).

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—4 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (off); 4 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off); 12 to 1 agst Lord Durham's Michael Scott (off); 14 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (i); 14 to 1 agst Capt. in Lady's Blue Mantle (i); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Brayley's Tom Fool (i); 6 to 5 on Hospodar agst Saccharometer (i).

THE DERBY.—13 to 2 agst Lord St. Vincent's Lord Clifden (off); 9 to 1 agst Lord Strathmore's Saccharometer (off, 10 to 1); 12 to 1 agst Baron Niviere's Hospodar (off); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Brayley's Tom Fool (i); 28 to 1 agst Lord Stamford's Automaton (off); 23 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's National Guard (hand off); 40 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone (i); 100 to 1 agst Mr. Valentine's Queen Bertha (i).

A COINER'S CAREER.

At the Central Criminal Court, William Fry, 30, baker, stood indicted for feloniously making forty counterfeit shillings.

Mr. Poland conducted the case on the part of the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The circumstances were somewhat peculiar. Some information having been obtained at the Home-office relative to the manufacture of counterfeit coin at a place in Cross-street, Mason-street, Old Kent-road, a search-warrant was issued and Brannan, an inspector of the Mint, accompanied by a police-officer, proceeded to the premises, and found the prisoner sitting on a bed. Brannan told him who he was and what he was in search of, whereupon the prisoner immediately said, "You will find all you want in the drawer of the washstand." Brannan on opening the drawer found the forty counterfeit shillings. A pipkin was also found, which contained some white metal that had evidently been in a state of fusion. All the apparatus necessary for making counterfeit coin was moreover discovered. This apparatus included a galvanic battery, two files, which appeared to have been recently used for filing the metal, some acids, plaster of Paris, and Britannia metal spoons. In addition, there were eight old counterfeit shillings, all of which were either cut or bent, or as the prisoner said to Brannan, "crippled"—that was to say, in the slang phraseology of coiners, bad shillings which had been sought to be passed off, and which when their counterfeit character was ascertained had been cut or bent by the shopkeepers upon which it was endeavoured to pass them into circulation. The forty counterfeit shillings bore the date of the year 1820, and in the place a good shilling was found bearing that date, evidently showing that it was from this good shilling the prisoner had made the cast for the manufacture of the counterfeit forty.

The prisoner, in his defence, admitted that he had been found in possession of the counterfeits, but denied that the apparatus in the place was intended for the purpose of coining.

The jury immediately found him "Guilty."

Brannan and a constable of police then gave some history of his antecedents. For sixteen years of his earlier life he was known to be a thief. In 1849 he picked a woman's pocket, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. On the 31st of July, 1850, he was convicted of stealing a pair of trousers, and was sentenced to three months. On the 12th of August he received a sentence of two months for picking pockets. On the 19th of June, 1851, he was convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude for stealing a watch. A remission of the penal servitude having been granted, he was set at liberty when about four years only of the sentence had been carried into effect.

The Common-Serjeant said the prisoner had rendered himself liable to the forfeiture of his liberty for life for the present very serious offence; but he did not propose to pass upon him so heavy a sentence. For almost the whole period of his existence he had either been committing crime or expiating it by undergoing punishment. The sentence now about to be passed upon him was lenient under the circumstances. It was penal servitude for fourteen years.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.

The illustrations in page 344 represent the Princess Royal of Prussia, eldest daughter of the Queen, going from Buckingham Palace, to hold the drawing-room at St. James's, and her reception on arriving there.

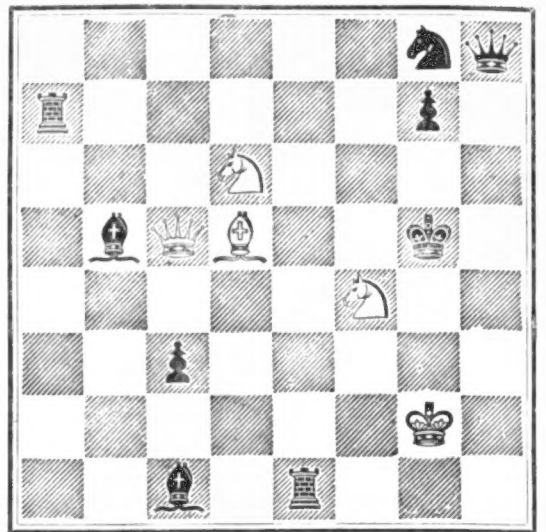
BRUTAL CHILD MURDER AT TOTTENHAM.—On Saturday night Mr. H. Raffin, a Waltham, the deputy coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the Prince of Wales Tavern, High-road, Tottenham, on the body of a female child found murdered under the following circumstances:—It appeared that a labouring man, named William Pegram, was at work in a field in the Seven Sisters-road, when he saw a parcel lying on the bank, near the carriage road. The bundle was tied up very tight in a piece of black silk and calico. A police-constable was called, who opened it, and found the body of a newly born child. The legs were drawn up to the head and tied with a piece of tape, which had been done to reduce the size of the parcel. Mr. William Hall, M.R.C.S., said he had examined the body, which was fully developed and well formed. The body was rather decomposed, and the navel string was torn. There were marks of severe injuries on the head and face. The skull bones were forced in upon the brain, and the deceased had clearly been born alive. Verdict—"Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

PERSONS requiring IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES, repayable by easy instalments, should examine the prospectus of the LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, 297, Goswell-road, London, which can be had gratis, or will be forwarded on receipt of a stamped envelope.—[Advt.]

THE Standard, Nov. 15, speaking of Benson's watches in the Exhibition, says—"It has evidently been Mr. Benson's object to render them rivals in point of beauty and decoration to the elegant Swiss knocknicks, and at the same time to preserve the characteristics of an English watch—strength, durability, and accuracy. In point of decoration his watches are certainly unsurpassed." Chronometer, duplex, lever, horizontal, repeaters, centre seconds, keyless, split seconds, and every description of watch, adapted to all climates. Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet on Watches (free by post for two stamps) contains a short history of watchmaking, with descriptions and prices. It acts as a guide in the purchase of a watch, and enables those who live in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the colonies, India, or any part of the world, to select a watch, and have it sent free and safe by post.—J. W. Benson, Prize Medallist, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.—[Advt.]

Chess.

PROBLEM NO. 94.—By HERR KROME.
Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 86.

White.	Black.
1. Kt to K R 7	1. B takes Kt (a) (b)
2. R to K B 5	2. Any move
3. B mates	

(a)	1. P to K B 3
	2. Any move
(b)	

1. P takes R
2. P covers

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 87.

White.	Black.
1. B to Q 8	1. K to Q Kt 3
2. B takes P (ch)	2. K to R 3
3. R to K 5	3. P takes R
4. Kt mates	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 88.

White.	Black.
1. Q takes B	1. R takes Q, or R takes R on Kt 8 (a)
2. Kt checks	2. Kt takes Kt
3. B to Q B 6, mate	

(a)	1. R to K B square
	2. Kt takes R, or R takes R

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 89.

White.	Black.
1. K to B 3	1. K moves
2. K discovers mate	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 90.

White.	Black.
1. P to K B 4 (ch)	1. P takes P (en passant)
2. Kt to K B 4	2. Any move
3. B mates	

AMATEURS.—Your problem marked No. 1 has a very easy solution in three moves, beginning with Q to K R 8. No. 2 cannot be solved in three moves, if Black play 1. R to Q 2. No. 3 is not quite up to the mark. No. 5 is neat, and shall appear. The black diagrams have been sent, as requested.

J. C. STONE.—Mate can be effected in the position referred to by Mr. Gardner, whether Black play 1. K to Q square, or K to B square. Problem No. 84 is solvable only in the number of moves proposed.

J. HODGKIN.—The position to which you allude was published some years ago. The key move is 1. Q to Q B 7 (ch). Great care is required on the part of White to prevent Q R P from Queening, and at the same time to force the adverse King from the defence of his other Pawn.

F. BATES.—Knight and Bishop generally draw against Rook and Bishop.

W. B. C.—In the position to which you allude, White should force the exchange of Rooks. His two Pawns must then give him the game. White should, therefore, play R to B 4 (ch). Any other line of play would result in a draw.

Solutions of problems up to the present date, by C. W. B. (Kew Green), Nemo, A. Dickson, W. B., T. S., Cantab, J. Hodgkin, F. Bates, T. R., W. Lyons, C. M. B., Oxon, G. Carlisle, Alabama, R. Bristow, Learner, W. F., A. Howell, G. Percy, Eric, A. Country Subscriber, White Knight, T. H. T., Amanuensis, T. S. (Monkwearmouth), and J. W.—correct.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The illustration on the front page embraces portraits of the royal pair and the attendant bridesmaids, taken from *cartes de visite* obligingly forwarded to us. In our next number will be given full particulars of the dresses of these elegant ladies.

HODGES FIRE BRIGADE.—Some interest is taken in the efforts of this volunteer fire brigade in connexion with Hodges's distillery, Lambeth, whose name frequently turns up in the reports of fires on the south side of the metropolis, and it may be interesting therefore to state, from a report by the lieutenant of the brigade, to Captain Hodges, just published, that out of the 1543 fires in London last year, sixty were attended by one or other of the engines of this brigade—in the great majority of cases no other engine attending. Since its establishment in 1851 the brigade has attended in all 521 fires. This does not include calls for chimneys, factory shafts, and false alarms. The report states that there are three engines attached to the brigade, all manual power engines, two working with forty men each, and one, the Testimonial, twenty-eight men, which obtained a prize medal for beauty of design, construction, and power, at the International Exhibition. It is satisfactory to add that the relations between the volunteers and the regular firemen and police are most harmonious.

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.
BOW STREET.

A BAD BEGINNING.—John James, Charles Turner, James Baxter, and John Jay, all under 14 years of age, were charged with being concerned in a robbery at Norwich. Inspector Brennan, of the F division, stated that his attention was drawn on the previous night by a gentleman to the prisoners, who were in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, and during the intervals between the performances amused themselves by toasting, gambling, and drinking brandy and rum. Baxter was quite tipsy, and the other boys seemed also to be under the influence of drink. They occasionally passed from the pit of the theatre to the Sir John Falstaff public-house, in Drury-lane, to partake of refreshments, and when witness first interfered with them he found Turner and Baxter having a quarrel of rum each at the bar. He asked them how they had obtained so much money, when Turner replied that he had come to London to see his aunt and to have a holiday, and that his mother gave him money for the purpose. He added that he knew nothing of Baxter, having only made his acquaintance that night. The other boys, on being separately questioned, told a similar story about visiting their aunt, but they prevaricated so much that witness felt it his duty to take them all to the police-station. Here they stated that they had been lodging together at the Moon coffee-house, in Whitechapel, having come from Norwich. The witness searched their pockets and found each of them had from £2 to £3 in gold and silver, besides a pouch of tobacco each, with short pipes. Two of them had bottles of brandy in their possession, small telescopes, a breast-pin, roulette-box, &c. After they were given in charge James said, "Now, I will tell you the truth. A boy named Foster, son of a sexton living at Norwich, forced open Baxter's grandfather's till with a knife and stole a lot of money. He met us near St. Peter's Church afterwards and gave us some of it. Baxter's share was £5, Turner had £4 10s, and I and the others had £4. We went to Yarmouth on Sunday, and on Monday we came to London. We have been visiting the Crystal Palace, the music-halls, and the theatres ever since, we have been here." The witness sent to Whitechapel to inquire for the Moon coffee-house, but no such place could be heard of. It was ascertained, however, that the four prisoners had been stopping at the Sun coffee-house. When James made the above statement the other boys acknowledged that it was all true. Mr. Henry said the inspector had acted very discreetly in detaining the boys, and directed that the facts should be communicated to the police authorities at Norwich. He would remand the prisoners. The inspector sent a telegram to the chief constable at Norwich, to which a reply was received that "they had no funds to send for the boys, and that the person who had been robbed declined to prosecute."

WESTMINSTER.

AN IMPUDENT CHARGE.—Thomas Piaggio, aged 22, jeweller, residing in Lamb's Conduit-street, was charged with indecently and violently assaulting Mrs. Caroline Bore, residing at 19, Drury-lane. The complainant stated that she had been in town from Windsor a few days on business. That morning, between the hours of one and two o'clock, she was returning home from a sapper, and when in Guildford-street, was accosted by the prisoner, who made indecent proposals to her. She told him to go on about his business, on which he assaulted her in a most disgraceful manner and caused her great pain. She called lustily for the police, and on their arriving she gave the prisoner into custody. The prisoner, in defence, denied the charge, and stated that the complainant made improper overtures to him. Because he would not accompany her home, or give her money, she called out and gave him into custody. Police-sergeants Evans, 22, G. Parry, 47 S, Baxter, 23 S, and several other sergeants and constables said they had known the complainant as a most notorious prostitute for a long time, and had lately had to caution her. Mr. Barker at once dismissed the charge.

CLERKENWELL.

A STRANGE STORY OF ELOPEMENT AND BIGAMY.—A respectable-looking young woman, with a profusion of rich nut-brown curls, applied to the magistrate for advice, under the following circumstances:—The applicant stated that about two years since, when on the river about to visit a relative at Richmond, she was spoken to by a young man, and she was so pleased with his conversation that she allowed him to be her companion for the remainder of the day. He had a handsome, though a cynical and melancholy face, and told her that he was of good family, and a single man. She afterwards met him, and he became her accepted lover. She became so attached to him, that she consented to leave home, and to marry him. Before he married her, he made her swear that under any circumstances she was ever to remember to aid, comfort, and bless him. They lived very happily together for about three months, when one day she was surprised by the visit of a female and a policeman, who took her husband into custody on a charge of bigamy. He was tried at the Old Bailey, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. Before she was married, she drew some money from the bank, and purchased some furniture; and as the term of imprisonment was nearly expired, she wished to ascertain if she could keep the furniture, or whether he would be entitled to it? The prisoner's first wife had been several times to her house and asked for the furniture, and had accused her of deceiving her husband away; but although she certainly did adore her man, and felt as if her own will was completely submerged in his, she could assure the magistrate that she was not to blame. She still loved him, but still she should like to know whether the first wife could come and take away her furniture? The magistrate informed the applicant that she was the owner of all she had purchased with her own money, but what the man had purchased solely belonged to him. The applicant: Thank you. There is nothing there but an old pair of boots and some papers, and those he can have with pleasure.

DISCOVERY OF A DANGEROUS FRAUD.—Ann Bains, aged 18, and Ann Clark, aged 17, two dirty-looking young women, described as unfortunates, were charged before Mr. Barker with attempting to commit suicide by taking a quantity of poisonous solution of copperas, at 8, Crown-court, St. Luke's. A young man, about nineteen years of age, who gave the name of Isaac Clark, said that the prisoner Clark was his sister. When he went home on Sunday night he found two cups on the table, and from what he saw on the floor he suspected that the prisoners had taken some poison. He spoke to them about the matter, but they denied it. He had some copperas in the cupboard, which he used in his business as a sweep, and found some of that in the cups. Finding that the prisoners had vomited about the place, and being fearful that they would die, he sent for surgeons and also for the police; one of the prisoners was so bad that she had to be taken to the hospital. The prisoners afterwards told him that they had each taken half a cup full of the copperas. Mr. Barker asked the prisoners what reason they could give for taking the copperas. The prisoner Bains said: I do not know what I did it for, and the other prisoner replied "Nothing." Police-constable John Smith, 70 G, said he was called by the previous witness to take the prisoner into custody. They said they had taken half a cup of copperas, but did not say what for. The prisoner Bains cohabits with the witness Clark. When he went in he found both the prisoners in one bed, and they had vomited. The prisoner Bains was so bad that she had to be taken to the hospital, and an emetic was given to her, and she vomited a great deal of copperas. The copperas is used by the man Clark in his business as a sweep. Mr. Barker: What can a sweep want with copperas in his business? The police-constable said that Clark told him that he used it for dyeing sawdust to sell to the farmers as soot. Mr. Monid (chief clerk) to Clark: You had better be careful how you go on in that way, for if you are caught in the act of committing such fraud you will most likely be transported. Mr. Barker: This is a very disgraceful fraud on the farmers, and one that I hope will be made public through the agency of the press. How long have you been engaged in committing these frauds? Clark: I have not been engaged in it long; I did it for a man named Montgomery. I have only been doing it for about three months, and I will take care that I never do it any more. Mr. Barker said that a more disgraceful fraud he never heard of, and it was one that was calculated to do the farmers an immense amount of harm. As for the prisoners, they had been guilty of a very serious offence, and he should remand them for a week, and direct that they should be seen by the chaplain at the House of Detention. The prisoners were then remanded.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Sarah Ann Chitty, of Water-lane, Richmond, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. James Faulkner, of Yeoman's-road, said he was in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon, and hearing the cry of "A woman in the water," he ran to the Serpentine and saw the defendant floating out of her depth. He jumped into the water, seized her, dragged her out, and took her to the Humane Society's Receiving-house. Park-constable No 30 said the defendant told him she was sorry for what she had done, but she had pledged her husband's clothes while he was in prison for an assault on the landlady of the White Hart at Richmond. The defendant's brother came forward and undertook to take care of his sister. Mr. Tyrwhitt consented to give the defendant into his charge, and then awarded the witness Faulkner a gratuity from the poor-box for his courageous conduct.

THE KNIFE.—Henri Guen, a French cabinet maker, of 29, John-street,

Tottenham-court-road, was charged as follows:—Edward Andrews, another cabinet maker and also a foreigner, said that on the previous Thursday night he saw the prisoner, and said to him, "I think you are the man who broke my head three weeks ago." The prisoner made no reply, but took from his pocket a bright instrument and stabbed him in the face three times. He believed the instrument to be a pair of compasses or a knife. He bled very much from the wounds. After he received the stabs on the head prisoner gave him some more stabs in the back and the arm. The police then came and he gave the prisoner in charge. The instrument was not found. In answer to questions the complainant said he never struck the prisoner, and that he was taken to the Middlesex hospital, where his wounds were dressed. Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the complainant whether he still believed the prisoner to be the man who struck him three weeks ago, and he said he did; that he was then struck with a glass, and had to go to the Middlesex Hospital. The complainant's evidence having been read over to the prisoner by Mr. Albert, the interpreter, the prisoner asked the complainant whether he had not struck him first, and he denied it, as also that he had told persons that when he caught the prisoner he would assault him. Jesse Strickland, 91 E, said he saw the complainant and prisoner struggling on the ground, and the complainant bleeding. The complainant said he had been stabbed, but he could not do so in the witness-box. Complainant said he had been stabbed, but he could not do so in the witness-box. Mr. Tyrwhitt said he should send the prisoner for trial as they must show such persons that this conduct was not permitted. The prisoner, who must have used some force, as two coats the complainant was wearing were cut through, and also his shirt, was then committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

TOM SAYERS AND HIS WIFE IN COURT.—Sarah Sayers, the lawful wife of Tom Sayers, the renowned pugilist, was charged with assaulting her husband under the following circumstances:—Mr. Robinson appeared on behalf of the husband. On Sayers stepping into the witness-box, Mr. Yardley said, whilst looking over the charge-sheet, what is your name? Complainant: Tom Sayers. Mr. Yardley: Oh, oh, Mr. Tom Sayers. What are you? Complainant: Circus proprietor. I have been separated from my wife (defendant) for about eight years. On Saturday night, about half-past twelve, I was coming from the Britannia Theatre, riding my horse and following my mules, and when in Camden-town, this lady came and knocked my hat off and struck me in the face. She followed me, and got a lot of chaps who was with me to follow up also. I had to give her into custody of a policeman. All I want is peace and quietness. I don't want her to trouble me, as I keep the children. Mr. Yardley: Why did you separate from her? Complainant: Because she got tipsy, and was always looking up a row. Mr. Yardley: Do you allow her anything now? Complainant: Not now. Mr. Yardley: why not? Complainant: Because I found out that she had committed herself, and then I stopped the allowance. Mr. Yardley: Have you charged her before? Complainant: She has been at Clerkenwell. Defendant: No, no, not me; that was your brother's wife. Mr. Yardley: I suppose her recognisance has expired? Sayers: I suppose it has, sir. Defendant: You can't say that for I never have been bound down to keep the peace. Mr. Yardley: What do you say to annoying him now? Defendant: He comes by the house where I live, and throws off sneers and snarls at me. Sayers: I don't know where she lives, and don't want to know for a thousand years. Mr. Yardley: You must not annoy him in this way. He seems now very indulgent towards you. Defendant's father then became surety in the sum of £10 for her future good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects for the next two years, more especially towards "Tom."

WORSHIP STREET.

ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS.—Eliza Wheeler, Louisa Gillam, Harriet Phillips, William Renshaw, and Henry Hinton, draper, were charged before Mr. Leigh with being concerned in stealing property from divers persons at their dwelling-houses. The evidence went to prove that on the 7th ult. Renshaw engaged apartments at the residence of a Mrs. Flaxman, Whitmore Cottage, Hoxton, representing the prisoner Wheeler as his wife. Gillam and Phillips subsequently called, passed themselves off as relatives of the former, and also occupied lodgings there. After a week all decamped, and then it was ascertained that the separate rooms had been pretty nearly stripped of the bed-clothing and table-linen. On the very day they left all the prisoners, under precisely similar circumstances as in the above case, got into apartments at the house of Mrs. Tomkins, New Charles-street, City-road, and were mislaid on the 19th, with all they could conveniently lay their hands upon. A few hours afterwards Draper and Wheeler played a similar trick upon a Mrs. Linnell, in Rennington-street, City-road, but in this instance Draper passed himself off as the husband, and the others as relatives. The very next day, however, their conduct excited suspicion, and they were told to leave. This order was complied with, but again, together with a description of their robbery. Information of these facts, and the following night Barker, 527 N, apprehended all of them at Deacon's music-hall, in Islington, nine duplicates relating to the produce of the several thefts being found upon them, as also a watch-key belonging to the street-door of one of the prosecutors. The prisoners, all of whom are young and respectable in appearance, were fully committed for trial at the next Middlesex sessions. The mother of the girl Phillips, after her daughter was locked up, made an application for bail to be allowed, at the same time assuring the magistrate that until a month since, when decoyed away from home, her child had been ever good and virtuous.

THAMES.

A SENSIBLE IMPOSTOR.—A young man, tender and runner to an outfitter and clothier, got into the witness-box, and said he had a serious complaint to make against a police inspector. A ship arrived a few days ago, and one of the crew, whose custom was solicited, and who said his balance for wages amounted to the sum of £4 10s, was solicited for his custom, and supplied with clothes to the amount of £3 15s. It was afterwards ascertained that the sailor had no wages to receive, and was actually indebted to the ship. Mr. Selfe: You were done. (A laugh.) Applicant: Yes, sir. The seaman was given into custody and taken to the station-house for the fraud. Mr. Selfe: Fraud? Applicant: Yes, sir; and the police-sergeant was about to enter the charge on the police-sheet and lock up the man, when an inspector interfered, and said it was not a felony, and that no magistrate would entertain such a charge. Mr. Selfe: The inspector is a very sensible man. Inspector Dendy, of the H division, a very respectable and intelligent officer, acknowledged the complaint, and said the sailor was dragged out of his ship before he was moored, and taken to the shop of the applicant's master, where he was stripped of his old clothes, and new ones put on. Mr. Selfe: I know how business is done in the port of London. If outfitters will give credit to sailors without making proper inquiries they must take the consequences. The applicant's master must see his creditor in the county court. (A laugh.) The applicant: He will be at sea before we can do that. Mr. Selfe: No doubt of it. The criminal law is not to be made use of to recover tailor's debts. The applicant then sneaked out of the witness-box, taking nothing by his motion.

NEDLEWOMEN AND PAWN-BROKERS.—Margaret Ceyley, an Irish woman, aged 60, was charged with illegally pawning twelve red shirts, the property of Messrs. Moses and Son, of 14, Cannon-street-west. Mr. William Livingston, chief usher of the Thames Police-court, said the prisoner was convicted in February, 1862, and sentenced to pay a fine of 9s, and in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days, for unlawfully pawning materials to be made into shirts. The case was reported in the newspapers, and there were circumstances connected with it which induced several benevolent persons to send sums of money to that court for the relief of the prisoner and payment of the fine. The magistrate stated that he could not apply money to the relief of convicted persons, and that he would put the donations into the general poor-box fund, unless the donors wished the money to be returned to them. The donations of two persons were returned, and £1 15s. remained. A lady at the West-end interested herself in the prisoner. At her request Mr. Livingston made some inquiries about the prisoner, and ascertained that she was sober and industrious. The lady wished her to be supplied with needlework direct from the principal employer, without the intervention of a "middle-woman," and he consented to become security for her with Messrs. Moses and Son, of 14, Cannon-street-west. He was sorry to say the prisoner had repeated the offence of which she was convicted last year. He waited upon her that morning at her dwelling, and she admitted that she had pawned twelve shirts belonging to Messrs. Moses and Son, at various times in January, and said that she intended to redeem them on the Wednesday following. He gave her into custody, and ordered the pawnbroker, Lewis Lavenberg, of Broad-street, Ratcliff, to produce the shirts. Alfred Gold, assistant to Lewis Lavenberg, a Jew, said the prisoner pawned the shirts, some in the name of Ceyley, and some in other names. They were all finished women who make up slopwork were in the habit of doing this. Mr. Selfe said he knew it too well, and a vast amount of misery had been occasioned by the practice of pawnbrokers taking in materials entrusted to her to make up, and not her own. The prisoner, in defence, admitted that she pawned the shirts, and in excuse for her conduct, said all her family were ill with fever, and suffering great privations. Mr. Livingston said the prisoner lived with her daughter, and that two of the family were then ill. He wished to call attention to one of the duplicates. It was dated January, 1862, instead of 1863. Lavenberg only commenced business in August last. Mr. Selfe said the prisoner was substantially

forgiven on a former occasion through that impulsive generosity which, instead of reserving benevolence for those who obeyed the law, was directed to the assistance of those who committed offences. He wished he had the power to fine Lavenberg. The twelve shirts were pawned for 30s. 6d. He sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of 50s., and in default to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three weeks. If anybody was disposed to pay the fine for the prisoner, the money for that purpose must not be sent to him.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—Mr. Pawle, a solicitor of the firm of Pawle and Lavery, of New-inn, Strand, who was accompanied by Lord Grey de Wilton, and Mr. Lewis Gorer, an army agent, of No. 2, Somerset-place, New-road, Stepney, applied for a warrant to arrest a man named Halliwell, residing at No. 12, Walpole-street, Chelsea, for being concerned in forging a bill of exchange. Mr. Pawle said that a man who assumed the cognomen of De Wilton had been convicted for stealing some earrings from a woman with whom he had been acquainted a short time, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and hard labour in the House of Correction. The same man had been in the practice of representing himself as Lord Grey de Wilton to hotel-keepers and others, and obtaining cash for checks purporting to be signed by his lordship. Among other persons defrauded was Mr. Lewis Gorer, an army agent, who discounted a bill for Halliwell and De Wilton. Lord Grey de Wilton had never signed the bill, nor authorized any one to accept it for him. The bill was dishonoured when it became due, and it was ascertained that Lord Grey de Wilton's acceptance was a forgery. The amount was £79 10s. Mr. Gorer, on whom the fraud had been committed, lived in the district of the Thames Police-court, and could now give evidence of the forgery. Halliwell was the drawer of the bill in question. Mr. Woolrych thought the best course for the solicitor to adopt would be to give Halliwell into custody, if he had a charge of felony to prefer against him. It was contrary to the usual practice of the police-courts to grant warrants in cases of this description. The prosecutor ought to take the responsibility upon himself. No policeman could refuse to take the alleged offender. With respect to De Wilton, who was still in the House of Correction, there would be no difficulty.

BEAT AND BRUSHES.—Emma Evans, aged 41, a very plausible woman, and described as a landress, of No. 7, Carr-street, Limehouse, was brought before Mr. Selfe charged with stealing a piece of beef and nine-teen brushes. A few days since a police-constable named William Carter, No. 73 K, was called upon by a butcher to take the prisoner into custody for stealing a large joint of prime beef, which he found concealed under her shawl, as she was leaving his shop, where she had been cheapening some meat. She threw herself on her knees and implored forgiveness, declaring that she was a widow, with seven fatherless children, and so far prevailed on the tender sympathies of the butcher, that he condoned the felony by receiving the price of his beef from the prisoner, whom he then released. Carter, however, determined to arrest her again, and his reason for doing so was that he found nineteen new brushes in her possession. On being asked to account for them she said they were made by her late husband, who was a brush maker, and that she was going to the shop of a rag dealer to sell them. She afterwards gave other accounts relating to her possession of the brushes. Mr. Henry Johnson, oil and colourman, of No. 2, Bull-lane, Stepney, now identified ten of the new brushes which he missed from his shop the day the prisoner was taken into custody. The prisoner was in the practice of dealing at his shop. Carter said he had now nine new brushes in his possession which had not been identified. Mr. Selfe: And which I have no doubt have been stolen by the prisoner. They are all new brushes. Carter: They are, sir. The prisoner first said she was going to an oil shop to sell them, then to a rag shop, that her husband was a brushmaker, and that her daughter worked at the trade. On reaching the station-house she said her husband was alive, and was a watchman. The depositions having been completed by Mr. Prer, the chief clerk, the prisoner was asked if she would plead or prefer a trial at the sessions. The prisoner (wringing her hands): Oh, sir, I am innocent, perfectly innocent. I bought the brushes of a man who lodged in my house four years ago. Mr. Selfe: What a many lies you have told about the brushes. That is another. Why nine of the brushes are identified by Mr. Johnson. Are you guilty or not guilty? The prisoner: I am guilty of having them in my possession. I did not steal them. Mr. Selfe: Then, I shall commit you for trial. The prisoner: Oh, sir, I am guilty, guilty, guilty. I have seven small children. Mr. Selfe: And a terrible example you have shown them. Are you guilty of stealing the nine brushes identified by Mr. Johnson or not? Don't plead if you wish to go for trial. The prisoner: I am guilty of the beef and brushes. Mr. Selfe: I have nothing to do with the beef. You stole that and paid for it. The prisoner: I am guilty, sir. Mr. Selfe: I convict you of larceny, and sentence you to three months' imprisonment and hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Ann Lyons, an impudent-looking young woman, well known to the police, was placed at the bar for final examination, charged with stealing a muff, value 12s., from the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Peters. The prosecutrix, the wife of a tradesman residing in Webb-street, Bermondsey, said that on the other night, about a quarter to twelve, she was proceeding down King-street, Snow-fields, when the prisoner came in front of her and asked her where she was going so fast? The witness, who was very much surprised, told her she was going home, when the prisoner impudently said, "You shall give me a penny first." The witness refused to comply with her request and endeavoured to push her aside, when the prisoner snatched her muff from her and ran off with it, saying, "As you refuse to give me the penny, I'll have your muff!" The witness pursued her a short distance, but soon lost sight of her. Meeting a police-constable close by she informed him of what had taken place, and gave such a description of the prisoner as to lead to her apprehension on the following day. She never saw her before she accosted her, to her knowledge. Richard Sully, 280 M, said that he received information of the robbery, and he met the prisoner in the Borough, and told her he wanted her for stealing a lady's muff. She denied it, but when at the station-house the prosecutrix identified her, and as the charge was being entered, the prisoner said, "If you don't press the charge, I'll get you your muff back again." The prosecutrix made no reply, and the prisoner was locked up. The muff had not been found. The prisoner was a well-known thief. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the muff and the prosecutrix. Mr. Burrough committed her for trial.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF STEALING A RECEIPT.—Richard Patterson, a respectable-looking man, was charged with stealing a receipt for £3 1s. 8d., the property of Mr. Charles Cripps, the landlord of the Dundee Arms, Hornsey-down. The prosecutor deposed that the prisoner was one of his tenants, and on Saturday he called on him and said that if he would make out the receipt he would come again and pay the money. Witness wrote out a receipt for £3 1s. 8d., and when the prisoner called again he invited him into the bar-parlour, tore the receipt out of the book, and placed it on the table, expecting to receive the money. The prisoner immediately snatched it up, saying "We are all right now, as you hold £3 of mine on deposit." Witness told him that was security for fixtures, and demanded the receipt back. On his refusal he gave him into custody. Mr. Burrough asked him if he had £3 of the prisoner's money. Mr. Cripps replied that when the prisoner hired his house he paid down £3 deposit as security for fixtures, which, of course, would be returned on the termination of the tenancy. The prisoner had no right with the receipt unless he paid the money, consequently it was a robbery taking the receipt. Mr. Edwin, for the prisoner, said that his client put down the 1s. 8d., and said, "That and the deposit will make it all right." Mr. Burrough observed that there was no pretence for charging him with felony, therefore he must be discharged.

GREENWICH.

A HUSBAND SETTING HIS WIFE ON FIRE.—Robert Geary, a smith, in business at Abinger-road, Deptford, appeared to a summons before Mr. Maude, charged with assaulting his wife, Jane Geary, and setting fire to her clothing. The complainant stated that she and the defendant had lived apart from each other for a period of fifteen months, having been married nine years, and she taking charge of their four children. Being without money, and the children requiring food, she went to her husband's shop and made known her wants, when the defendant said he should not give her any money, and told her to go home again. She replied that she could not go home to her children without money, and the defendant, after telling her she might stand and wait as long as she chose, seized hold of her and threw her down, and subsequently taking a piece of red hot iron from the forge and placed it against her dress, setting her clothes on fire. Mr. Maude: Do you mean to say he set your dress in flames? The complainant: Yes, your worship; and my brother, who works for the defendant, put the fire out. The defendant, in reply to the magistrate, complained that his wife refused to let him see his children, although he allowed her a sovereign per week. On the morning in question she came to the shop and abused him, and refusing to leave when he told her, he did not know what he did in his passion. He then called three witnesses to speak to his wife's abusive language, the whole of whom said the complainant slipped, and was not thrown down, but they could not say whether her dress was set on fire accidentally or purposely. Mr. Maude said, by defendant's own admission, he had allowed his temper to impel him to commit an assault of a serious character, as too many females had recently met their deaths from their clothes taking fire. He should, therefore, require him to find two sureties in £20 each for his good conduct for three months.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.
In this week's number of the *Illustrated Weekly News* appear illustrations of different scenes of the Polish insurrection, as described in our account of that event.

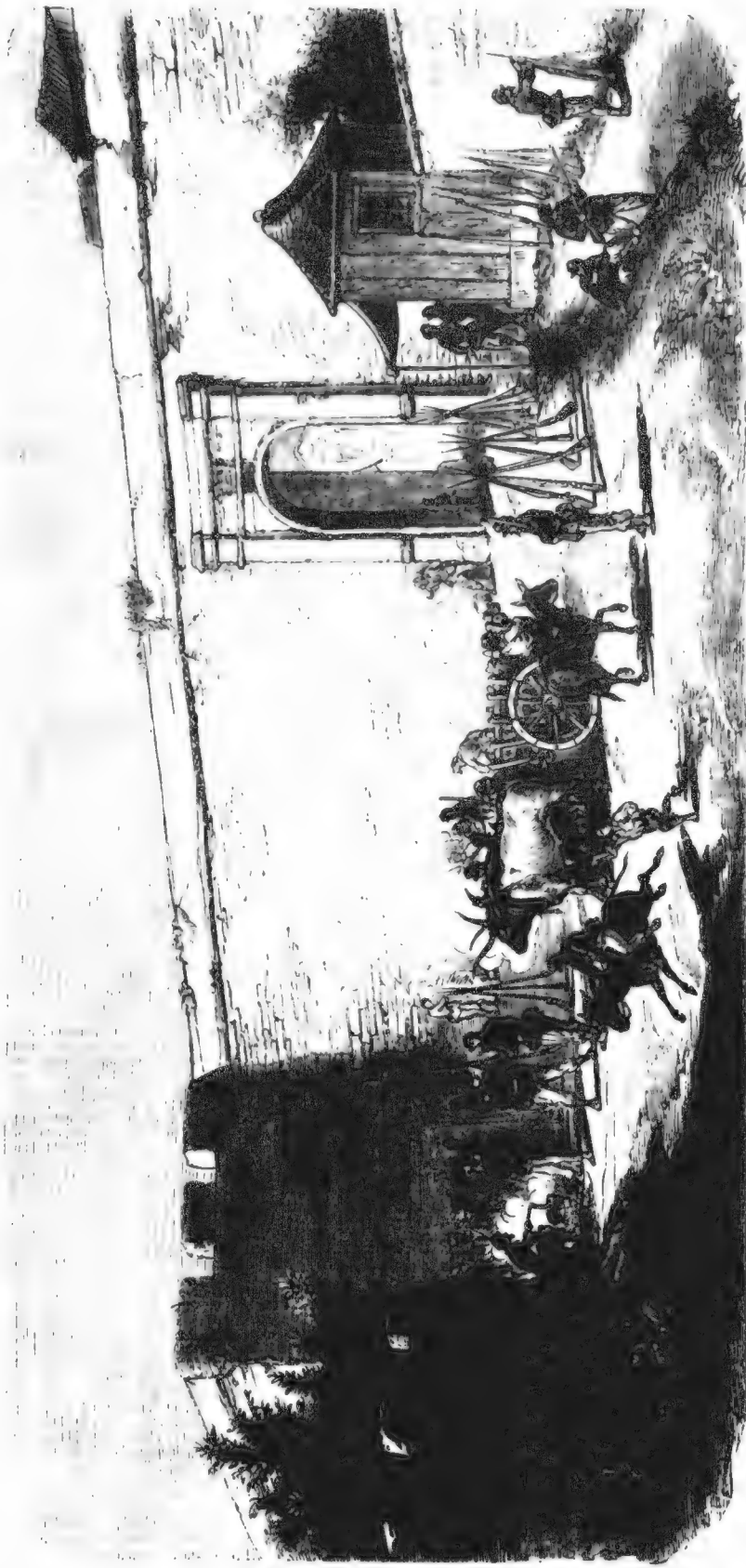
THE BISHOPS AND DR. COLENSO.
The following address has been presented on the part of all the bishops to Dr. Colenso:—

"TO THE RIGHT REV. J. W. COLENSO, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF NATAL."

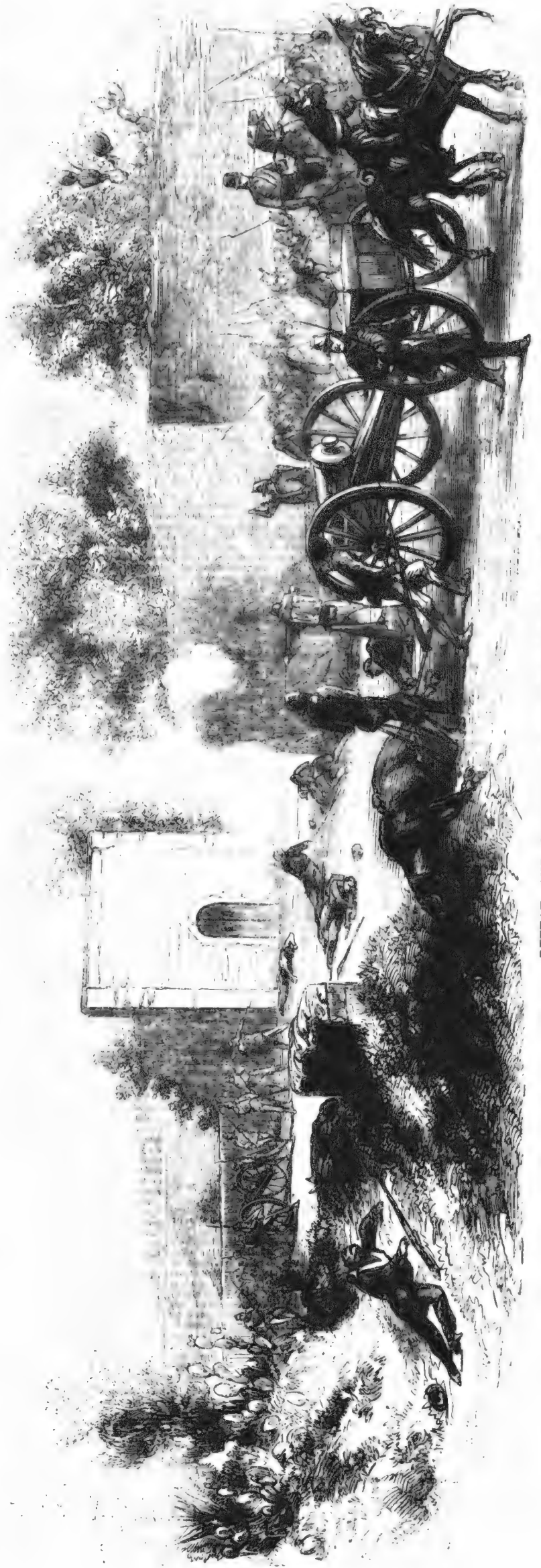
"We, the undersigned archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, address you with deep brotherly anxiety, as one who shares with us the grave responsibilities of the episcopal office."

"It is impossible for us to enter here into argument with you as to your method of handling that Bible which we believe to be the Word of God, and on the truth of which rest all our hopes for eternity. Nor do we here raise the question whether you are legally entitled to retain your present office and position in the Church, complicated, moreover, as that question is by the fact of your being a Bishop of the Church in South Africa, now at a distance from the diocese and province."

"But we feel bound to put before you another view of the case. We understand you to say (Part II., p. xxiii of your 'Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined') that you do not now believe that which you voluntarily professed to believe, as the indispensable condition of your being entrusted with your present office. We understand you also to say that you have entertained, and have not abandoned, the conviction that you could not use the Ordination Service, inasmuch as in it you 'must require from others a



RUSSIAN DIVULAC OUTSIDE WARSAW.



DEFEAT AND RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT ODOLSK.

solemn declaration that they 'unflinchingly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament,' which, with the evidence now before you, 'it is impossible wholly to believe in.' (Part I., p. xii.) And we understand you further to intimate that those who think with you are precluded from using the Baptismal Service, and consequently (as we must infer) other offices of the Prayer Book, unless they omit all such passages as assume the truth of the Moslem history. (Part II., p. xxii.)

"Now, it cannot have escaped you that the inconsistency between the office you hold and the opinions you now are causing great pain and grievous scandal to the Church. And we solemnly ask you to consider once more with the most serious attention whether you can, without harm to your own conscience, retain your position, when you can no longer discharge its duties or use the formularies to which you have subscribed. We will not abandon the hope that, through earnest prayer and deeper study of God's Word, you may, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, be restored to a state of belief in which you may be able, with a clear conscience, again to discharge the duties of our sacred office. A result which, from regard to your highest interests, we should welcome with the most unfeigned satisfaction."

THE GERMAN, Edward Schmidt, who stood charged, upon his own confession, with the murder of Mrs. Halliday, at the Kingswood Rectory, in July, 1861, was brought before a bench of magistrates at Reigate, for further examination upon that charge. The inquiry excited very great interest, and the Town Hall was crowded during the proceedings. There was no evidence, however, against the prisoner, and he was discharged.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

In the Court of Queen's Bench has been tried a case, *Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, being an action by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, for some years editor of the *British Banner*, and now editor and part proprietor of certain religious papers—the *British Ensign* and the *British Standard*—against the printer of the *Saturday Review*, for an alleged libel in one of its articles. The first sentence of the article refers to some "Letters to the Prince Consort," published by the plaintiff in his paper in 1860. The general tenor of those letters, as admitted by the doctor in cross-examination, was to warn the religious public of the dangers which might arise to the Prince of Wales from his being at Rome in the company of Roman Catholic prelates, or from his visit to Canada, where Roman Catholics were in the ascendant, and his being sent to Oxford for education. In August, 1861, there was an article in the *Saturday Review* commenting upon these letters, and alluding to a hoax said to have been practised upon the doctor in respect to their subject. In September, 1861, there commenced in the *British Ensign* and *Standard* a series of letters of the plaintiff, as editor, on the subject of "Missions in China." These "letters" continued down to June, 1862, and on the 6th of June in that year there appeared in the *British Standard* under a long letter of the plaintiff, as editor, on the same subject, a letter of the publisher, which ran thus:—

"Co-operation is earnestly invited to aid in sending forth on all sides facts, arguments, and appeals calculated to awaken compassion for the lost millions of the land of China. The free circulation list now amounts to upwards of 22,000 copies, included in which are the following:—The Hon. Charlotte Margaretta Thompson, Prior Park, Bath, 5,000; the Earl of Gainsborough, 1,000; the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1,000; the Hon. Arthur Kimpaud, 1,000; the Rev. Dr. — and friends, 1,000. While this is worthy of the generous donors and of the matchless cause, it is full of encouragement to the editor

The Rev. Mr. Mummery, the Independent minister alluded to, was called to prove the reality of his existence, and of his letter and subscription.

Mr. James Simpson, a venerable-looking old man, "the old soldier," was next called. He said he had retired from the army for thirty-two years. For fifty years he carried arms, and was accustomed to the blast of bugles and the rolling of drums. (Loud laughter.) He took a great interest in missions to heathen lands. He was the means of establishing libraries for the army. He subscribed to several of the mission funds.

Mr. Serjeant Parry: Are you the old soldier who subscribed for 100 copies? Witness: I am, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. Serjeant Parry: And you requested to be described as "an old soldier?" Witness: I did, sir. (Laughter.)

For the defence, it was urged by Mr. Bovill that the article in the *Saturday Review* was written without any malicious intent.

The Lord Chief Justice, however, laid down the law that a writer had no title even to infer base and dishonourable motives, and if he alleged them must be prepared to prove them. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50*l.* damages. At the same time they returned a special verdict that the writer of the article made his charges against Dr. Campbell honestly believing them to be true.

GALLANT FEAT AT VICKSBURG.

THE Federal ram *Queen of the West* recently ran past the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg. On rounding a point within three-fourths of a mile of the works, the Confederates opened fire, and an 11-inch shell entered the forward part of the ram, struck a brass gun, which it broke completely in two as if it had been a pipe-stem, and then, glancing off, passed out a side-port and burst half a mile beyond, without doing the slightest damage to those

which in an instant wrapped the side of the *Queen* in dense smoke and flames. The boat was headed down the river, and then the crew were formed in lines, water was passed in buckets, and, in the face of all the iron torrent that beat against them from the hill, the flames were extinguished. Fifteen minutes later they had passed through the storm and were anchored just out of range, in front of our right wing, on the Louisiana shore.—*New York Paper*.

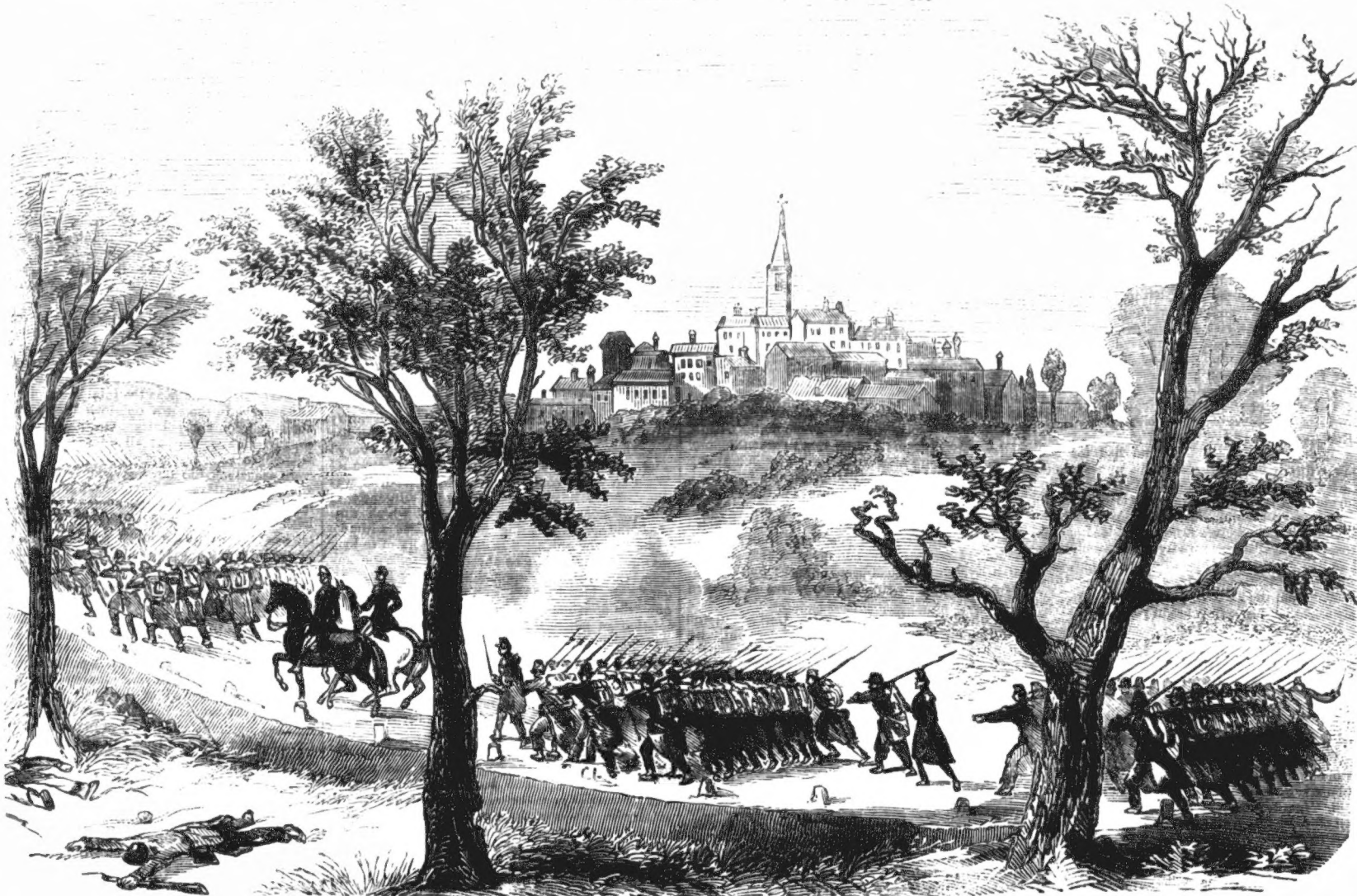
A FLOATING HOTEL.—The Dictator, a steamboat now building at New York to ply between that city and Albany next summer, will contain 350 staterooms. She will be the largest river steamboat afloat.

THE PAY OF THE NAVY.—We believe that we can congratulate the navy upon a very just committee being appointed by the Government to inquire into the position of the service. We understand that Mr. Walpole is likely to be the chairman, and that Sir John Pakington, the staunch friend of naval officers, will also be one of the members.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

A LONG-LIVED RACE.—On the 19th ult., at 140, Mount-pleasant, Liverpool, aged 101 years, Mr. David M'Vey, late of Workington, The deceased was a native of Cumber, Ireland, and was cousin to the late Bishop Ward, of the Isle of Man. The family of which he was a member were remarkable for longevity, his maternal grandmother having lived to the age of 103 years, his mother to 100 years, and his sister, the wife of Mr. Isaac Fletcher, yeoman, of Pardshaw, Cumberland, to 92 years. His brother, who was present at his funeral, is now nearly 90 years old.

ANOTHER regimental colonelcy, the 81st, has just become vacant by the death of General Evans.

A FATAL duel has just taken place in the Briggetenan, near Vienna, the principals in it being M. Buragna y Nildosola, Spanish secretary of legation, and the Count de Rechten de Mosard, holding



THE RUSSIANS ENTERING MIECHOW. (See page 338.)

and highly cheering to myself. I do trust that the noble example here set will have the effect of calling the attention of many Christians of zeal and means who have hitherto neglected China. If friends will transmit to me the names of parties likely to aid in the good work, I shall be most happy to forward to them free copies of the *British Ensign* containing the "Chinese Letters."

This appearing on the 6th of June, the article containing the alleged libel appeared in the *Saturday Review* on the 14th of June last. It said:—

"The doctor refers frequently to Mr. Thompson as his authority—so frequently that we must own to having had a transitory suspicion that Mr. T. was nothing more than another Mrs. Harris, and to believe with Mrs. Gamp's acquaintance, 'that there never was no such person.' But as Mr. Thompson's name is down for 5,000 copies of the *Ensign*, we must accept his identity as fully proved, and we hope the publisher of the *Ensign* is equally satisfied on the point. Certain it is that Mr. Thompson knows more about China than anybody else in England. There have been many dodges tried to make a losing paper 'go,' but it remained for a leader in the Nonconformist body to represent the weekly subscription as an act of religious duty. Moreover, the well-known device is resorted to of publishing lists of subscribers, the authenticity of which the public have, to say the least, no means of checking. 'R. G.' takes 240 copies, 'A London Minister' 120, 'An Old Soldier' 100, and so on. Few readers, we imagine, will have any doubt in their minds as to who is the 'Old Soldier'."

This was the gist of the libel. For the plaintiff, Mr. Thompson, the gentleman who had subscribed for 5,000 copies, was called to prove that fact. Having given his evidence, the witness, a cheery-looking old gentleman, said, "I beg to add, that I am not Mrs. Gamp, nor Mrs. Harris, nor anything of that sort, but plain Thomas Thompson." (Roars of laughter, in which the witness heartily joined.

within. The roar of the monstrous gun awoke all Vicksburg to activity, and in almost an instant the hill-sides were alive with men, as could distinctly be seen with glasses from the transports. The ram swung round the point, and as she did so her broadside came full to the batteries, and about at the same moment a 7-inch shell tore into her just abaft of the wheelhouse, and, making an immense tunnel in its passage, was brought to in the mattress of the colonel's state room, where it lodged without exploding. About a mile below the point and close under the batteries, on the Vicksburg shore, lay an immense steamer, the *Vicksburg*, which the rebels have been changing into a gunboat. Here Colonel Ellet made at her, the shells and solid shot of the enemy the while tearing through and around his craft in tempests. When within a half-mile or so of the steamer, the colonel noticed that her bow was protected by cotton bales on the girds to such a depth that to drive through her hull would be impossible. Dangerous as was the change, as it delayed him so much the longer, he changed his course across the stream till he reached the other side, and then pulling around, went directly across the current at the exposed side of the *Vicksburg*. Directly over the rebel transport was a heavy battery, which vomited shot, shell, and flame incessantly as he approached, but did not deter him, for he drove straight ahead until his iron-shod bow, with a crash like thunder, tore a long yawning chasm into the side of the embryo gunboat. So far had the bow of the ram crowded into the side of the other that she would irretrievably have been held there as in a vice had not a strong current, striking her stern, prized her out and given her liberty. Colonel Ellet commenced backing off with a view of butting the steamer once more, when he found that the ram was on fire, and every effort was needed to subdue this new antagonist. In approaching the rebel steamer he had fired two combustible shells into her cotton armour and set it in a blaze, which, as he struck the other, communicated to his own cotton protection, and

a similar post at the Dutch embassy. The combatants, who fought with pistols, were placed at a distance of fifty paces, with the liberty of each advancing ten, so that the exchange of shots took place at thirty paces. Count de Rechtern fired the first, but without effect; and the next moment the Spaniard's ball passed through his lungs, and killed him on the spot. The body was left on the ground, and was afterwards found by a forest keeper, and a paper had been put into the pocket to induce a belief that the death had been the result of suicide. The Spaniard has already quitted Austria, and up to the present time the seconds have not been discovered. Count de Rechtern was the only son and heir of one of the most wealthy men in Holland. The cause of the tragical event is said to be a handsome married lady, in whose salons the two young diplomatists were received—a fact which excited the jealousy of the Spaniard.

EMBLEMATIC ORANGE FLOWER.—The orange is the symbol of poetic inspiration. The Muses were represented with tunics coloured with saffron, and Theogius, the early Greek poet, was clothed with an orange mantle. Orange also symbolizes the power and durability of Hymen. The young betrothed formerly presented themselves at the altar covered with an orange-coloured veil, called the *flammeum*, being the colour of flame. The oath of fidelity could not be taken unless the head was covered with the *flammeum*, or orange veil. How beautifully by its orange blossoms does the bridal wreath symbolically prefigure the kindling flame. During the past century, the odour of the orange flower was so much in vogue that the cultivation of Louis XIV's orange trees was a source of considerable expense; for the great king would have one of these favourite shrubs in each of his apartments. For the coming royal wedding, Piesse and Lubin are making great efforts to produce sufficient perfume of the orange blossom, which, no doubt, will be in great demand; for once, the ladies will discard their favourite Frangipanni, and become redolent with orange blossom.—[*Adet*]

Literature.

THE BOYNE WATER.
A COMPLETE STORY.

It was in the year 1685 that a party of travellers, forming, in the group, some remarkable contrast, were journeying from Belfast to Carrickfergus; among these was a young damsel of sixteen, and a youth who did not appear much older, but whose gallant hardihood recommended him to notice; there was also a squat, elderly gentleman, whose legs scarcely reached more than half-way down the sides of the least he bestrode. By his side rode a tall, gaunt person, who had, on a pillion behind him, a second female of colossal figure. The two young persons were Robert Evelyn and Esther; the short gentleman, their uncle and guardian; and the amazonian lady, his spouse; her conductor, Oliver Whittle, was an old attendant of the family, who had fought under Cromwell, in Ireland, and was a Presbyterian. On their way, they indulged in some severe remarks on Popery, but were checked by a stranger they encountered, whose cloak concealed the habit of a priest.

The party arrives at Carrickfergus at the moment when the mayor, in procession, is proclaiming James II king, and when the populace were indulging in strange freaks, such as carrying a fellow on a pole, ducking a woman for being a scold, &c. Resting one night at Carrickfergus, they set forward next day, and in passing the Garron Point, during a thunder-storm, Esther's life is miraculously preserved by a youth and his sister. Mrs. Evelyn owes her preservation to a wild-lou-lug man, who rescued her by force from the danger; this was a deaf and dumb man, uncle to the preservers of Esther, who had been sent by their father to warn the strangers of their danger.

In journeying forward, led by their preservers, Edmund and his sister, Eva M'Donnell, for so they prove they pass the mouth of a cave, where a woman in a state of wild enthusiasm issued with a flaming torch, and bade the travellers not pass her house without saying "God save you." This mysterious female is named Onagh. When she had received the salutation of all she seemed to wish it of, they proceeded, but had scarcely entered the solitary valley of Glenariff, when Onagh again appeared, and intimated to Eva, to tell her brother that Esther, whose face she had particularly noticed, was the one she saw, though he could not last All Hallow Eve, when they sowed the rape-seed by the river side; she then drew Eva aside, and in a low whisper said, "Your fate is near you too, but you need not shun it; you will love him, and you may."

At the strip of Burnie, the cottage of the M'Donnells the party were hospitably received, but Evelyn resolved to repossess the glen to see his uncle Jeremiah, at Cashindoll, and had for his guide the dumb man. He found his uncle reveling with a priest, and conducted him to the strip of Burnie. On their way, they encounter Carolan, the harper, who accompanies them. At the house of M'Donnell, he receives a hearty welcome, and approaching Eva, struck up a lively air, which he said he had composed, while thinking of her, and of which the accompanying words may be thus translated from the Irish:—

My bright young eyes, my bright young eyes,
No earthly use they be;
From morn to night they make no prize,
For none they ever see;
My cherry lips, my rose-red cheek,
My bosom, lily-white;
No lover's heart for them will break,
For none comes morn or night;
With my bright young eyes, my bright young eyes,
So swimming, soft, and blue,
My lips and cheeks and simple sighs—
What shall I, shall I do?

Carolan sung, played, and related his tales and traditions, while the M'Donnells told of the glories of their family, their sufferings, the ingratitude of Charles II., and the oppressions of Cromwell. The following morning mass was performed, but interrupted by the covenanted Oliver. Eva, at the request of Esther, now explains the mysterious looks and sayings of Onagh, which amounts to this: that Esther was the spectre of the lady seen by Edmund on All Hallow Eve; indeed it was soon found that Edmund was in love with Esther, and Evelyn with Eva.

After a period of two years had elapsed, in all the joys and raptures of youthful lovers, Edmund and Evelyn proceed to Dublin together, where they arrive early in the year 1687. They here learn, to their surprise, the new turn things had taken since the accession of James II.; the Protestant army dismissed by Tyrconnel and everything indicating a return of Popish domination. Evelyn embarks for America, leaving Edmund to console his sister and Esther; and all the Evelyns, accompanied by Eva, returned to their house on the banks of Lough Neagh, where they were shortly joined by Edmund, who some time after proceeded to Carrickfergus, to meet Evelyn on his return. On his arrival in that city in October, 1688, he found a young man, wearing a sword and periwig, and in a clerical costume; this was a Dominican friar, O'Haggerty, who laboured to stir up the people "to anticipate, under terror of the loss of life, and of injury to God's church, retribution by attack." He particularly denounced George Walker, rector of Donoughmore, as a heretic.

Evelyn arrives, and is met by Edmund and Oliver; and the whole are involved in an affray between the Catholics and the Protestants, in which a famous Rapparee, Rory-na-Chappel, figures—a great horse-stealer, who had regularly four apprentices put to him, at large fees, to learn his trade of decoying horses. When the first ebullition was over, the guests that remained began to discuss the merits of Protestantism and Popery, when they were joined by a stranger, who proved

to be Mr. George Walker. The priest, O'Haggerty, and Mr. Walker quarrel on the subject, and some blows were exchanged; but they agreed to suspend their anger, and crossed their swords, swearing at a future time to give each other satisfaction.

Edmund and Evelyn, judging by the ties of friendship for each other, and of love to Esther and Eva, thought nothing could create disunion amongst them; they, however, were ignorant of the prejudices of religion, and the workings of the party; for soon was Edmund enlisted into the cause of James and the Catholics, and Evelyn, owing to the powerful persuasions of Mr. Walker, ranked himself among the determined friends of the Prince of Orange. He had, however, previously been betrothed to Eva and Edmund would have been united to Esther, had not the political events of the period called him to the field.

Eva, indignant at the part Evelyn has taken, retracts her vow; but when, on his way to visit her, he was surprised by her kinsmen and followers, then hostile to every one that did not espouse the cause of James, she saved him, and escorted him to a safe distance, when she left him.

In vain he wished to explain his conduct, for she only replied—"Farewell, sir; poor traitor to woman and your king—poor renegade from the altar and the throne—perjured in love and loyalty—to man, to heaven, and to me—fare you well!"

Evelyn is appointed to the command of a troop, headed by Lord Mount Alexander; he, however, at the suggestion of Walker, with his sister, repairs to Derry, where they arrive just before Lord Antrim, who was about to garrison it with three thousand troops for James. The authorities were for admitting them, but Walker stirred up the apprentice-boys, and they closed the gates of Derry. Evelyn makes a visit to his house, and finds it occupied by a party of Irish Rapparees, Papists, with Rory-na-Chappel among them; they had carried the place by assault; in spite of the resistance of Evelyn's uncle, Jeremiah. While here, the house is attacked by a party of Sassenachs, and the Rapparees defeated. One of the latter, Deermid O'Moore, is left in charge of Evelyn, with orders to shoot him if their party is beat. He is on the point of doing this, when Moya Laherty, who had formed an attachment to Evelyn, interferes, but in vain; she, however, dashed a cup of wine over the pistol, which prevented the powder from igniting; a scuffle ensued, in which Evelyn was overpowered, and would have been killed, had not Moya stabbed O'Moore under the shoulder; the party that had defeated the Rapparees was led by Walker, who heard of the attack on Evelyn's house.

Evelyn has his troop assigned him, and is in many skirmishes; in one adventure he meets Edmund, who preserves his life at the hazard of his own, for his party mutilated at relinquishing Evelyn as a prisoner. Edmund conducts Evelyn to a place of safety, where they encounter Onagh, who had been despatched by Eva to warn them of danger; they are afterwards joined by this young lady, and they all, with Onagh, escape by a boat, and get to M'Donnell's house at the strip of Burnie. After some other adventures, they are surprised by a party of horse, headed by Lord Mount Alexander. Eva is suffered to depart, but Edmund is arrested and conveyed to Derry; Jeremiah Evelyn, who had been brought by the Rapparees to the besiegers of Derry, was also taken prisoner.

Of the famine that prevailed at Derry, and the sufferings its brave defenders underwent, we offer the following description.

"The last horse of the garrison had been slaughtered and devoured; and a true, though perhaps not very agreeable idea of the wants of the soldiers and people will be formed, when it is known that considerable sums were offered for oats, rats, mice, horse-blood, raw hides, greaves, and such offal, while a dog, fattened on the dead bodies of the Papists, was invaluable.

"Before the 30th of July, Edmund's strength, notwithstanding the foul and scanty food he received, was somewhat recruited, and on that day, he found, or fancied himself able to resume, with more consistency, his determination of visiting Esther. In Evelyn's absence he rose and dressed himself, and was met by his friend, preparing to go out.

"You see," he said, "I am not to die without beholding her; let us go together; if you refuse me I shall go alone."

"Thus urged, Evelyn gave him his arm, himself scarce able to walk. Upon this memorable morning, the garrison of seven thousand five hundred men, regimented in Derry about three months before, was reduced to four thousand; even of these, one thousand were disabled, and more than ten thousand of the population had died. As the friends slowly walked along, the streets seemed deserted by the living. Groups of dead bodies almost exclusively filled them, or here and there a famished wretch dropped down dead or to die. In one case, indeed, they saw a frightful instance of life and death linked together, where a starving infant sprawled upon the breasts of its lifeless mother, tearing at her nipple for the milk that was dried up for ever. Further on, an affluent gentleman, dying on the pavement, stretched out his hat, half filled with gold, to a beggar, for the bone he gnawed, and the beggar spurned the gold. A very old man, respectable too, had crawled to a wall to devour a handful of some carrion food, and a young lad, stronger than he, though like him a skeleton, tore it from his clutch, and, when resistance was offered, dealt him a stunning blow. Passing by the churchyard, the bodies of those recently dead, and carelessly buried, were exposed to view, reared from their graves by a succession of the showers of shells, which had first sent many of them thither, and now refused them its repose.

"Buying and selling was at an end; greeting and saluting, visiting and returning of visits. Money lost its artificial value; there was no food

that it could purchase, and stark hunger required no other necessary. Shops were left open or shut at random; houses had lost their tenants; the man inclined to theft might rob and plunder; but when he was laden with booty he found it of no use, and he cast it into the mire of the streets. Distinctions of rank were almost lost; in some cases natural connexion was forgotten. There were no masters—no servants; they had no reciprocal duties to exercise, or else common suffering equalized them."

Esther and Evelyn are both taken ill of the fever, and Esther dies. Fearing that the house of old M'Donnell might be attacked, Edmund and Eva, accompanied by Evelyn, repair thither, and find it reduced to ashes, and their father murdered. While here, they are surprised by the ruffian Kirke and his party, and Evelyn again owes his life to Moya.

We have only to add, that Evelyn is united to Eva, and Edmund and his brother, James M'Donnell, who had been taken prisoners, and sentenced to death, were banished.

A HIGHLANDMAN IN A CHEST.

A NAVAL officer, who, some time ago, came to reside in Edinburgh, having previously engaged a large mansion on a short lease, despatched his butler to receive his furniture and have the house put in order.

The butler engaged a young woman residing in the neighbourhood to clean out the rooms and arrange part of the furniture; and he assisted her himself to carry up a large chest of rather singular appearance. This gigantic box his master had purchased as a curiosity; but, unlike that described in the song of the "Mistletoe Bough," it did not shut, but opened with a spring attached to the lock; which being touched, the lid flew open, and a tall brawny Highlandman, in full costume, stood erect, and struck out his right arm, in which was a wooden sword. The gentleman purchased it as a curious piece of mechanism, and was want to amuse his children with it.

"That's a heavy chest," said the woman, as they placed it on the floor.

"Yes," answered the butler, who was a wag of the first water, "there's something heavy in it, certain; but there's something mysterious about it also; for, although the key hangs at the end of it, not one of us is allowed to open it."

"Did you never see the inside of it?" replied she, walking round it.

"Never," said he. "It's as much as any of our places are worth, even to speak about it." So saying, the knight of the cork-screw looked first at the woman, then on the floor, and then retired slowly down stairs, whistling, to work on the ground-floor.

The girl proceeded to put things to rights in the room; but every time she passed the chest, she thought it looked more odd. "Frailty, thy name is woman!" She rapped on the lid with her knuckles—it had a curious hollow sound—very! And none of the servants had dared to open it! What on earth could it contain? Well, it was none of her business; so she went diligently to work for five minutes, at the end of which time she found herself standing, with her arms a kimbo, gazing on the chest. "It can do no harm to look into it," thought she; so she quietly took the key from the nail, and applied it to the lock. Of course she heard footsteps on the stairs—as every one will do when afraid of detection in the commission of some act they wish to keep secret. Again she regained confidence, and returned to the chest; she stooped, and turned the key. Up flew the lid; and the wooden Highlandman, in kilts and phibbeg, sprang on his legs with more than human agility, and fetched the petrified girl a sharp whack across the shoulders with the flat of his Andrew Ferran.

A prolonged shriek, ending in a moan of despair, indicated that the poor woman had sought relief in a swoon. The butler heard the shout and guessed at once the cause. Holding both his sides with laughter, he ascended the stairs, and watched the issue of the transaction through the keyhole of the door of an adjoining room. In the course of a few minutes, the woman rose on her elbow, looking wildly around the room, till her eyes caught the Highlandman bending over her. Seeing nothing but destruction awaiting her, two springs took her to the door; down stairs she went, followed by the butler (who saw matters were becoming serious), as if she wore wings, taking a flight of steps at every jump, and roaring for aid, under the maddening impression that not the butler, but the Highlandman, was at her heels; nor did she either slacken her pace, or look over her shoulder, till she found herself standing in the house of a lady in the neighbourhood, into which she at once ran, on seeing the door open.

The poor woman did not recover from the fright for several days; but has ever since had a greater antipathy to a large chest than a mad dog; nor has she displayed any undue inclination to meddle with matters which do not concern her. As for a Highlandman, she positively refused a very eligible offer of marriage, two months ago, from a handsome "kiltie," who never for a moment doubted that he could carry her heart by storm by appearing in full costume.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MAY QUEEN WALTZES, by Albert Rheinhold. London: S. Clark, 15, Holborn-bars.—Among the many hundreds of waltzes with which the town is inundated, we have scarcely met with one more bright and sparkling than the above. So greatly is it admired that it has been selected for performance by the Civil Service Volunteers, in Hyde Park, during the royal procession.

THE ROYAL UNION SCOTTISCHE, by the same composer as the above, and published by the same firm—A simple and elegant piece of dance music the time excellently marked. It will, undoubtedly, soon become a general favourite.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES. A new national song, composed by Brinley Richards. Words by George Linley. London, Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street.—The melody of this song is of a really spirited and stirring nature, and the words are full of patriotic sentiment. We have always been admirers of Brinley Richards' compositions, but it has never been our pleasing task to pronounce so emphatically in favour of any work of this most popular composer as the present, and we have no hesitation in saying that it will become a second National Anthem. It is simply and pleasingly arranged, and yet carries with it a boldness and vigour of subject that at once ensures the most powerful and emphatic utterance and expression being given to it both in the song and chorus. To give our readers an idea of the immense popularity of this song it is only necessary to state that it will be sung at Stafford by 8,000 voices on the bridal night; also at Edinburgh, Ironbridge, Birkenhead, Birmingham, &c., Drury Lane Theatre, and all the principal music halls throughout the kingdom. We congratulate Messrs. Cocks upon being the fortunate publishers of this truly national song, which must be played by all loyal subjects side by side with "God Save the Queen."

Varieties.

THE flattery of others would not injure us if we did not flatter ourselves.

HASTY MARRIAGES.—There is not a town, there is scarcely a village, which does not number among its inhabitants women who have married on very short acquaintance, only to be abused, deserted, and left a burden to a life-long sorrow to the families in which they were born and reared, and which they imprudently and improperly deserted to share the fortunes of comparative strangers. If young women would realize how grossly indelicate as well as culpably reckless such marriages appear in the eyes of the observing, they surely would forbear. A year's thorough acquaintance, with the most circumstantial accounts, from disinterested and reliable witnesses, of the antecedents from childhood, are the very least guarantees which any woman who realises what marriage is will require of a stranger. Even then, if her parents are not fully satisfied as well as herself, she should hesitate. Marriage is an undertaking in which no delay can be so hazardous as undue precipitation.

POLITICAL OPINIONS IN CAROLINA.—Our party consisted of some gentlemen of the place Dr. Cooper and a few professors belonging to the college. Some of them were very intelligent men, and hearty in their manners. What particularly struck me was the total want of caution and reserve in the ultra opinions they expressed about religion and politics. On these topics their conversation was not at all addressed to me, but seemed to be a resumption of the opinions they were accustomed to express whenever they met, and upon all occasions. A stranger dropped in among them from the clouds would hardly have supposed himself among Americans, the language they used and the opinions they expressed were so diametrically opposed to the self-laudatory strain they indulge in when speaking of their country or themselves. It was quite new to me to hear men of the better class express themselves openly against a republican government, and to listen to discussions of great ability, the object of which was to show that there never can be a good government if it is not administered by gentlemen. Not having shared in the conversation I ventured at one time to name Mr. Madison, at whose house I was in the habit of making autumnal visits, as a person that would have ranked as a gentleman in any country; but I was immediately stopped by a declaration that he was a false, hypocritical dissembler—that he was one of the favourites of the sovereign people, and one of the worst men the country had produced. A short time after, something very extravagant having been said, I could not help asking, in a good-natured way, if they called themselves Americans yet? The gentleman who had interrupted me before said, "If you ask me if I am an American, my answer is, No, sir, I am a South Carolinian."

SPRING.

BY MRS. HERVEY.

The spirit of Spring, unto the woods hath flown;
Like love—the untiring, ministering to death—
She stands, with heaven's own light around her thrown.

Feeding the violets with her patient breath!
They, bursting from their clay-cold wintry bed,
Spurn the forsaken earth where late they grew,
But to give back—like memories of the dead—
The soul of sweetness born in them anew!

Fair are ye, in your lowly-hidden vale,
Children of Nature's bounty, blest and blessing,
Returning soft on every loaded gale.

Your grateful odours to the Spring's caressing;
Pure as that one wild flower of youth's brief day,
Whose sweetness time nor change can take away.

IMPORTING tea not covered with colour prevents the Chinese passing off inferior leaves, hence Horniman's tea is the purest, cheapest, and best. Sold by 2,280 agents.—[Adv.]

CORRECT THE SYSTEM.—At this time of the year, perhaps more than any other, it behoves us carefully to attend to the organs of the stomach. Sudden cold or damps create a gripping looseness, which we should study to remove or prevent. We alluded some time since to Coddle's celebrated Pills as being a corrective for this irregularity, and a correspondent remarks: "Since you noticed Coddle's Pills, I have also tried them. There is something in their ingredients that I, an old chemist, am unable to discover; they contain aloes, but the gripping effects so usual in most pills are here (Coddle's) destroyed. They are, as you say, a mild and soothing purgative, with nothing of a deleterious nature in their composition. I always use them in my family circle."—South London News, Decem. 20, 1862.—[Adv.]

Wit and Wisdom.

"I'll give you a stove," as the carpenter said to the broken ladder.

"Much remains unsung," as the tom-cat said when the brickbat cut short his serenade.

"Chancery is like a mouse trap, easy to enter, but not so easy to get out of."

Why is the grass on which the cow feeds older than yourself? Because it is pasture—(past-your-age).

The city of London is the largest city in the world and the people of London the wisest—Wilson's Candid Traveller.

Before the conquest by the Normans, the land in Norfolk was so light and fine, that the farmer usually ploughed it with two rabbits and a case knife.

"I wish you had been Eve," said an urchin to a stingy old aunt, proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?" "Because," replied he, "you would have eaten all the apple, instead of dividing it with Adam!"

THE CEMETERY.—Amongst the prizes offered by this national society, is one to be given to any person, not a Welshman, who can pronounce the name of the society without a handful of pebbles in his mouth.—Punch.

An old lady who had been reading the famous moon story very attentively, remarked with emphasis that the idea of the moon's being inhabited was incredible. "For," says she, "what becomes of the people in the new moon when there is nothing but a little streak left of it?"

A COMMANDMENT.—The evening before a battle a young officer solicited permission of the general to visit his father, who was at the point of death. "Go," said the veteran, who saw through the pretext; "honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land."

AMERICAN DOINGS.—The treaty of the United States for the annexation of Texas terminates characteristically enough with the words "Done at Washington." It is to be presumed that the Texans are the parties who have in the present instance been "done at Washington."—Punch.

THE LAST HOAX FROM AMERICA.—The New York American says that "the Pennsylvania Legislature has passed a law, imposing a tax expressly to pay the interest upon its debt." This is the best Jonathanism we have heard for a long time.—Punch.

The papa of a gay young man, who devotes considerably more attention to gaming, horse-racing, &c., than to business, was met recently by a friend when the following colloquy took place:—Friend: What is your son Jack doing now? Papa: Doing, sir? as usual doing his father.

THE CELEBRATED WHISTON, dining with Lady Jekyll, sister of Lord Somers, was asked by her ladyship why the Creator made women out of the rib. After reflecting a moment, the philosopher replied, "Indeed, my lady, I don't know, except it was because the rib is the crookiest part of the body."

THE HONEST WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.—The sedate Turk is a man of few words, and seldom utters more than is strictly necessary. He sets his goods before you, names their price, and leaves you to do as you please about buying. You need not think of offering him a lower bidding; he will not bate a para, and the only reply he will make will be to take the article in question and return it to its place.

H. WALKER'S NEW NEEDLES.—The Patent Ridged-Eyes are easily threaded and work without the slightest drag. 100 post-free for twelve stamps. H. WALKER, Queen's Works, Alcester, and 45, Gresham Street, London.—[Advertisement.]

CRYSTAL PALACE—WET OR DRY.

THE WEDDING PETES at the Crystal Palace will be of the most varied and attractive character.

The Palace wreathed with garlands and white roses, ornamented with flags of all nations, each column relieved by large silver Prince of Wales' Feathers and Bridal knots, and by an enormous collection of magnificent Banners of all colours, especially provided for the Company by Messrs. Goddard, of Paris, the celebrated purveyor of decorations for the Fete of the Emperor, will outvie all previous efforts. An appropriate inscription in Silvered Glass, by Messrs. Cook and Johnson, will extend across the Great Transept. The extreme beauty of the Palace thus decorated must be seen to be believed. Added as it will be by the most brilliant illumination each evening its appearance will be unrivalled.

The following are the arrangements for the week:—SATURDAY being a General Holiday, an Afternoon and Evening Fete, commencing at Four o'clock. The Palace lighted up at dusk, and open from Twelve until Eight o'clock in the evening. ONE SHILLING.

MONDAY.—Open from ten till eleven. Lighted at dusk. For families and children this day will afford good opportunity for quietly enjoying the Palace under its present brilliant aspect.

TUESDAY, the WEDDING DAY, being also a general holiday, open from nine in the morning until eight in the evening. At Twelve o'clock, appropriate Music in the Great Transept. At Two o'clock, a Royal Salute will be fired in the ground followed by a grand display of Great Potatoes which have been got into order this evening for this Great National Event. At Half-past Three, Grand Performance in Centre Transept of Music written in Celebration of the Occasion, by a largely increased Orchestra.

The Selection will comprise the following New Pieces, composed expressly for the occasion:—"Festival Overture," to conclude with the National Anthem by a chorus of children to new appropriate words. A. Mann. "Echoes of Denmark," a selection of Danish Airs, including the favourite melody of the Princess Alexandra. A. Mann. "Procession March," Arthur S. Sullivan. National Melodies, to be sung in ch. by the visitors, &c.

At dusk (seven o'clock at the latest), the GREAT TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION, in which twelve hundred of the Military band led by the Drum and Fife Bands of the Foot Guards take part, will commence. Winding around the walks and terrace, it will advance to the GREAT BONFIRE in the centre walk, into which all the torches will be hurled.

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